The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1900. NO. 10

LOCAL NOTES.

—Memorial Day.

—Hummel, the Williamsport murderer, will be hanged next Tuesday.

—Wm. Reed & Sons have interesting store news this week. Read it.

—Mrs. Edward McMullin is critically ill and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

—Miss Bessie Neice has been enjoying the past week among friends in Huntingdon.

—Charles Hollinshead last week moved to Mrs. John Clemens' house on Callowhill street.

—There will be preaching in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. H. C. Fisher and daughter, Almira, departed yesterday on an extended visit to friends in Altoona.

—George Fisher, of Bolivar, arrived in Mapleton yesterday and will spend a few days with friends in this place.

—Mrs. Regina Skipper, of Altoona, has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. James Brene, during the past week.

—Miss Annie Greenland, accompanied by Clarence Coder, spent Sunday at the home of her parents in Clay township.

—Arthur F. Parker and wife, of Kipple, came down to Mapleton yesterday and will remain until after Memorial Day.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—John A. Toomey had the lower part of his legs badly bruised last Thursday afternoon at the Keystone sand works by a stone rolling upon them.

—A runaway car did considerable damage at the incline of the Mapleton ganister quarry Monday evening. Fortunately no persons were injured.

—You can get dinner, supper or lunch at Mrs. Dell's to-day at very reasonable prices. The ladies of the M. E. church are the caterers and solicit your patronage.

—A box of salve is a requsite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—All who can should hear Rev. I. N. Earle's lecture on "The Life of Christ" in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening. No admission fee will be charged.

—The eclipse of the sun Monday morning was viewed by almost everybody in this section. The thin clouds which overspread old Sol served for smoked glass.

—William T. Decker, of Henderson township, spent a few hours among friends in Mapleton last Saturday evening. We were favored with a brief call from him.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks and daughter have gone to Petersburg where Mr. Wicks is employed on the railroad improvements. They expect to be absent for some time.

—Rev. E. E. Harter has been appointed census enumerator for Carbon township and Miss Verna E. Horton for the boroughs of Broad Top City, Coalmont and Dudley.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—James Wilson, who killed Sims Gilchrist at Spruce Creek, April 24th, was arrested at Finleyville, Washington county, last Saturday. He was brought to Huntingdon Sunday evening and lodged in jail.

—Prof. J. G. Dell and wife, of Huntingdon, are visiting parents and friends in Cass and Union townships. Prof. Dell, who will be a candidate for county superintendent two years hence, will take a special course in pedagogy at the Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, this summer.

—The census enumerators will commence their work next Friday. The enumerators for this county were sworn in and received their commissions at the Leister House, Huntingdon, last Friday. Enumerators dare not resign. A recent ruling makes it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment.

—The railroad company have made the Jackstown water station, one mile east of Mapleton, one of the most beautiful spots on the line. In addition to sodding a large area, and the planting of shrubbery, two beautiful flower plots have been laid out and were planted yesterday with the choicest of foliage plants.

—Daniel Swartz, ex-jury commissioner, of Clay township, met with an accident last Saturday which might have proved very serious. He was assisting to swing logs on a wagon. One of the logs lodged and as it was released it caught Mr. Swartz on the shoulder and rolled over him. Fortunately no bones were broken but he was severely bruised.

—The conference of the 33d senatorial district, comprising this and Franklin counties, met at Harrisburg Monday evening and Alexander Stewart, Franklin county's candidate, was named for the position by acclamation. A resolution was adopted by the conference, regretting the death of Oliver L. Stewart, Huntingdon county's choice, and expressing sympathy with his family.

—Wedensday, June 20, has been decided on as visitors day, dedication of children's memorial chapel and reunion of ex-pupils at the Tressler Orphans' Home, Loysville, Perry county. The Pennsylvania railroad, as well as local roads, has granted a one-fare rate for the round trip on the card order system. For card orders communicate with Charles A. Widle, superintendent, Loysville, Pa.

—I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that terrible disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by J. G. Gillam.

—William H. Prideaux, son of Rev. William Prideaux, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, died at the home of his sister in Altoona last Saturday morning. W. H. Prideaux was a resident of Huntingdon and was aged 54 years, 11 months and 11 days. About two years ago his wife deserted him, eloping with another man, and the worry resulted in acute brain trouble which caused his death. One daughter, one brother and four sisters survive him.

—A snake story comes from Fulton county, which is out of the ordinary. W. G. Bergstresser was plowing a few days ago in his field near Hustontown when he plowed up a nest of blacksnakes. Three of the reptiles attacked him. Bergstresser got the better of two of the snakes and was in the act of dispatching them when the third snake, five feet in length, coiled itself about his limbs. Bergstresser saw that he was in danger of being overcome. A round on the plow was loose and securing that he beat the snake coiled about him, giving himself severe bruises while belaying the snake. Then he turned his attention to the other reptiles and killed them. The fight lasted for about fifteen minutes and Bergstresser was nearly overcome. He gave up work in the field for that day.—*Valley Spirit.*

—A new schedule went into effect on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad last Sunday. The only change in local trains is in Altoona Accommodation east which runs twenty minutes earlier, leaving Mapleton at 5.51 in the morning instead of 6.11. A through west bound train has been added and the time of some of the through trains has been made shorter.

—Last Saturday night Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, met with an accident which is proving quite serious. The doctor had been to Mapleton and was returning home, reaching Mill Creek about nine o'clock. The poles for the new telephone line between Lewistown and Huntingdon had been distributed through Mill Creek. One of these poles, from some cause, had been rolled into the road. The doctor's vehicle came in contact with it and he was thrown out. One rib on the right side was broken, his right shoulder is so badly bruised that he has no use of his right arm and he sustained numerous other injuries. It will be some time before he is able to give his practice attention.

—For some time past the Keystone Sand company has been annoyed and much inconvenienced by malicious acts of boys and some of older growth. The water was a few weeks ago drawn from the canal bed which the company uses as a reservoir; frequently, while the works were idle on the Sabbath day the water has been drawn from the boilers and the kindling which the engineers had prepared for the following day was burned. Last Sunday someone opened the gate of one of the dry sand bins and run several tons of dry sand out on the railroad burying the wheels of a car standing on the siding. At the same time a can of black oil was poured over the dryer engine. These annoyances have been expensive to the company and the members have decided to place a watchman at the works and to punish all persons trespassing upon the premises. Such malicious mischief shows a lack of brains on the part of the perpetrators and we hope the company will deal out to them the punishment they deserve.

Marriage Licenses.

William Jones, Carbon township, and Matilda Logan, Broad Top city.

Frank R. Morrow, Shade Gap, and Ella E. Kelly, Dublin township.

William J. Ritter, Mill Creek, and Nancy H. Miller, Mountain Dale.

William M. Rohland, Huntingdon, and Gertrude Longabaug, Donation.

Henry W. Gramling and Cora E. Henderson, both of Spruce Creek.

Edwin C. Kypher, Huntingdon, and Blanche M. Knight, Hopewell.

William H. Shaffner, Huntingdon, and Dora Drake, Salillo.

Charles Marks, Robertsdale, and Jennie Cutshall, Springfield township.

Meeting of Side Path Commission.

A meeting of the side path commissioners of this county was held in this place on Friday last, at which Charles A. Hewitt was chosen secretary and Dr. A. R. McCarthy president. It was decided to levy an assessment of one dollar on all wheels this year, same as last year. The matter of beginning the construction of side paths was also freely discussed, and it was the sense of the commissioners that the first work should cover in its scope a path from Water street to Mt. Union. There being now upwards of $500 available for side path purposes, it was decided that work should be begun this week, and that the same should include a stretch from Huntingdon to Mill Creek, said path not to be less than three feet in width, and to be constructed of such material as could be had most conveniently and cheaply. The actual construction of a substantial path for wheelmen of even a few miles length will speedily determine its cost, after which the commission will be able to work to better advantage.—*News.*

The Fence Law.

Ex-Jndge Furst, of Bellefonte, has given the *Gazette* of that place an opinion as to the fence law. After quoting that part of the act of 1700 requiring the construction of fence, he says:

On the 4th day of April, A. D., 1889, this section of the act of 1700 was repealed. The result of this repeal was, to require every man owning stock to take care of the same himself. Prior to that time the law practically required the owner of land to fence the same with good and sufficient fence, for the purpose of preventing his neighbors' cattle from trespassing upon his lands. The reverse of the case now exists. The owner of the cattle must protect them himself from trespassing. It does not matter whether a farmer has his lands fenced or not; his neighbor cannot permit his cattle to run at large, and thereby trespass upon another's land. If he so permit his cattle to wander at large, and they commit a trespass upon land whether the same be fenced or unenclosed, the owner of the stock is liable to the party owning the land upon which the trespass was committed. Hence, the rights of the parties may be stated as follows: The owner of stock is responsible for any damage committed upon the lands of another, irrespective of the question of fences. This is the general law obtaining on this question.

After quoting decisions with reference to partition fences the Judge concludes:

Therefore, the practical result is that the owner of cattle must protect them from trespassing, and the only fence that the law requires to be built under certain circumstances is a partition fence. There are some cranks in every community who seem to think that they will not join at all in the building or repairing of a partition fence; that they will build a separate fence on their own line, and thus have two fences within a few inches of each other, and parallel along the entire boundary. This not only is unneighborly, but an expensive effort to defeat the act of assembly which, under the circumstances already named, authorizes the construction of a partition fence.

Pomona Grange Meeting.

The second quarterly meeting of Huntingdon county Pomona Grange, No. 6, P. of H., met in the hall of Donation Grange, No. 330, Wednesday evening, May 23d, at 8 o'clock, with County Master T. O. Milliken in the chair.

Exercises were opened with music and prayer. The topic, "The Grange as an Educator," was ably and forcibly discussed by T. O. Milliken. followed with music.

Topic, "Have Our Public Schools Improved in the last Twenty-five Years?", was opened by County Deputy John M. Drake who gave a carefully prepared talk on the growth of our schools in the last quarter of a century, giving statistics of the schools then and now.

Mr. J. G. Hicks, of Mapleton, gave an excellent talk on Grange work.

Several referred questions were read and answered.

Adjourned.

Thursday morning session opened at 9 o'clock.

Reading of minutes; appointing committees.

Topic, "Loss of Nitrogen in Manure," was taken up and discussed by a number of persons.

Question, "What are the Impediments in Business Unity Among Farmers?" was opened by Dr. J. C. Barr and discussed by others.

The afternoon meeting was opened at 1 o'clock with music.

"Culture and Soil Moisture" was discussed generally.

"The Bright Side of Farm Life" was fully discussed by J. G. Hicks.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Donation Grange for their hospitality.

A fifth degree session was held and two members elected. Adjourned to meet the third Wednesday of September, 1900, at Hare's Valley Summit Crange No. 933.

A Soldier's Letter from Manila.

A few weeks ago the readers of the ITEM had an opportunity to read a letter from Manila written by W. L. Gardner to our townsman George Pearson. Mr. Gardner is in active service in the field and his letters are of value as they give light on the Philippine question from a soldier's point of view. We have the opportunity of giving another letter to our readers, written by Mr. Gardner to Mr. Pearson:

MANILA, P. I., April 12, 1900.

DEAR FRIEND GEORGE:—I received your letter and the paper a few days ago and am very glad to hear that you are well again and hope this will find you still enjoying good health. I never dreamed that you would have my letter published or I might have got up a better one than that one was, but I am very glad it answered the purpose and I was pleased to see it in print.

I don't have very much news to tell you at present because our battery is not doing very much at present. The Filipinos around here are nearly all tired of war and we have no bother with anyone but some Ladrones (robbers) who are still staying in the mountains and I think their sun will soon set, too. They are in the habit of laying in ambush along some lonely road and when a soldier, or a couple of them, happens to come along they shoot at them from the bushes.

I'll tell you of a little incident of that kind that happened here the other day. There were five soldiers coming along the public road and it happened that about two dozen of these Ladrones were lying in the bushes waiting for them. Mind you, these soldiers, a sergeant and four privates, knew nothing about the ambush. When the soldiers were directly in front of the natives the whole two dozen of them fired a volley into the little crowd. The sergeant was killed, but, instead of running, the soldiers began firing at the Filipinos and ran into the bushes after them. So well directed were their shots that these four fellows killed seven out of the two dozen and wounded a couple more of them. I think that was very good, don't you? The natives thought that when they fired into the little squad that our boys would run. They did run, but not the way the natives looked for. You know the Americans are not built that way. Of course, the boys took their dead comrade away when they had run the natives off.

I will tell you of the case of one poor fellow that did not get away so easily as these four fellows did. This lad had been in the hospital and when he went out and back to his regiment he forgot some of his clothing at the hospital. Next day he went back after the clothing and was ambushed along the road. The Ladrones killed him and after cutting off his hands and feet and slashing his body they cut the head off the body and took it away with them, leaving the maimed and headless body for his comrades to find. Such things as these are not warfare. They are simply butchery and cold-blooded murder.

As you know by this time, they have captured the Chinese general who was in the Filipino army—Old Panan is his name. I hope he will be hung for he richly deserves to have his old neck stretched. He was one of the most cruel generals the Insurgents had, as he murdered all the prisoners he captured. I am afraid the American government will be too easy with this rascal and let him go, but he'll get his just deserts some time.

Well I guess I have drawn your attention about long enough for this time so I will close before this letter becomes tiresome to you. Nearly all the boys of Battery H are well at present and hoping this will find you all enjoying good health, I will close hoping to hear from you soon. I remain as ever,

Your old friend,
W. L. GARDNER,
Battery H, 6th Artillery.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg, Pa., via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account of G. A. R. Encampment.

For the G. A. R. Encampment, Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, June 2-9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Gettysburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania at rate of one fare for round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going June 2-5 and to return until June 11, inclusive (minimum rate fifty cents). 5-23-2t

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the finest pills I ever used".—D. J. Moore, Millbrook, Ala. They quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

REDUCED RATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Republican National Convention.

On account of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, June 19, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia from all stations on its line at rate of one fare for round trip (minimum rate 50 cents). Tickets will be sold and good going June 15 to 19, inclusive, and returning to June 26, inclusive.

5-16-3t

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The distance from Philadelphia to San Francisco by rail is 3177 miles.

HOW MUCH YOU EAT

Is not the question, but, how much you digest, because food does good only when it is digested and assimilated, taken up by the blood and made into muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores to the stomach its powers of digestion. Then appetite is natural and healthy. Then dyspepsia is gone, and strength, elasticity and endurance return.

Stomach Trouble—"I have had trouble with my stomach and at times would be very dizzy. I also had severe headaches and that tired feeling. When I had taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was relieved." MRS. ANGELINA JARVIS, 5 Appleton St., Holyoke, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

Windmills in France.

Windmills are largely being used in France as a source of mechanical power, used to generate electricity. The wind as hitherto bloweth where and when it listeth, but now whenever it blows where there is a windmill with a dynamo geared to it, it may be made to charge accumulators whether it listeth or not, and the accumulators will give up their stored energy when the wind is taking a rest.

An Irresistible Persuader.

Advertising "dodges" have had their day; their usefulness has almost departed, and they can now be employed successfully only when they possess extraordinary merit. The public prefers a straightforward appeal to its intelligence and its reasoning capacity. The sensibly written and well constructed advertisement is an irresistible persuader.—Philadelphia Record.

Weary Women

Rest and help for weary women are found in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It makes women strong and healthy to bear their burdens, and overcomes those ills to which women are subject because they are women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is known from coast to coast. It has cured more sick women than any other medicine. Its friends are everywhere and they are constantly writing thankful letters which appear in this paper.

If you are puzzled write for Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will charge you nothing and she has restored a million women to health.

PILES If you have got the PILES, you have not used DANIELS SURE PILE CURE, or you would not have them NOW. The only Guaranteed Cure. No detention from business, no operation, no opium or morphine. 12 Suppositories 50c. or 24 and box of ointment $1.00, postpaid by mail. Send for book of valuable information on Piles, FREE, whether you use our remedy or not.

THE DANIELS SURE PILE CURE CO., 284 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

CHICAGO HAS REAL WAR.

500 Policemen Check a Waterfront Seizure On Lake Michigan.

ARMY OF INVASION CAPTURED.

Captain George Streeter and His Force Take Possession of Land, Throw Up Breastworks and Do Some Shooting—Horse Killed and Boy Wounded—Surrender When Force Was Used.

CHICAGO (Special).—Five hundred police armed with rifles and acting as deputy sheriffs invaded the "Territory of Lake Michigan," capturing President George Streeter and his entire force including all the members of his cabinet, the commander-in-chief of the army and the rank and file of the latter organization. In all twenty-nine men were gathered in and placed in cells in the Chicago Avenue Police Station.

When dwellers along the Lake Shore drive awoke in the morning they saw a schooner at anchor just off shore, while close to the eastern edge of the drive, which formerly marked the shore, trenches had been thrown up and armed and uniformed sentries were pacing beats. Captain George Streeter's army of invasion had come in the night by way of the lake and had again taken possession of "Territory of Lake Michigan," from which the Captain and another army had been driven by United States Marshall Ames and a force of deputies several months ago.

The men were armed, provisioned for a month's siege and the determined front of the garrison indicated that this was no mere sortie, but a military movement carefully planned and executed. The city authorities were notified as soon as possible, and Acting Mayor Walker and Chief of Police Kipley decided after consultation that the city authorities had no right to interfere. The Lincoln Park Board was hurriedly called into session and decided that it had no jurisdiction.

Meantime Captain Baer of the Police Department rode over to the boundary line to see if "President" Streeter could be persuaded to leave his "territory." The captain attempted to cross the line from the United States to the "Territory of Lake Michigan," when he was ordered to halt by William Niles, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who was in command of Streeter's army. The captain didn't halt, and General Judge Niles picked up a rifle and took a shot at him. At the first shot the captain halted, turned his horse and started for the United States and safety at full speed.

The rifle was a repeater and General Judge Niles worked the lever with rapidity. At the second shot Captain Baer's horse fell dead. A third shot tore the lapel from the coat of Detective Hiatt, who had accompanied Captain Baer. A fourth shot struck fourteen-year-old Reuben Manly, one of the crowd attracted by Streeter's military demonstration, in the leg, maiming him for life. Niles continued firing till his rifle was empty and the streets clear, but no other casualties resulted.

A riot call took a patrol load of officers to the Lake Shore, but the policemen returned without accomplishing anything, as Streeter's men had lined up and were in their rifle pits awaiting attack. The reserves were then called in from every station in the city. Rifles and ammunition were secured from the city armory and served to the men, who were being formed into companies and battalions. They had preliminary drills as fast as they reported for duty.

At 5 o'clock Sheriff Magerstadt, who had been in consultation with his attorney and the United States Marshal since the attack upon Captain Baer, decided that the peace and dignity of the county had been outraged and swearing in the 500 police as deputies started for the Lake Shore. Fifty men were put on board of a tug and sent out to attack Streeter's army from the rear, while the remaining 450 men were to march upon the intrenched enemy from three different directions.

There was much excitement in the north side, while all these warlike preparations were going on. General Niles, who did all the talking for President Streeter and all the shooting up to that hour, when advised that the police were coming, called his Falstaffian crew about him and delivered a spread-eagle speech, in which he urged them to shoot to kill and to fight to the last man. The men were all armed with repeating rifles and were well supplied with ammunition. After Niles's address they returned to their trenches.

Sheriff Magerstadt had so arranged his forces that all approached the Streeter fortress at the same moment. They came from north, south and west by land, while the fifty men sent by boat appeared on the east. Niles was for opening fire and making a fight even though surrounded, but President Streeter, seeing the hopelessness of it, advised surrendar and without the firing of a shot ran up a white flag. The men laid down their rifles and marched out of their dugout fort to be thrown unceremoniously into patrol wagons and hustled off to police station cells more like a lot of common drunkards than prisoners of war.

The men took this desperate step for possession of a strip of land formed by accretions about the wreckage of Captain Streeter's schooner which was driven on the beach during the storm in 1886. The tract now includes more than eighteen handred lots of 160 acres. In the fight for the possession of this land the Supreme Courts never have rendered any definite decisions. The land is claimed by the Newberry estate and other large property owners along the north shore under riparian rights. The Park Board also claims most of the territory.

Streeter asserts that the land is made land and is as free as the undiscovered islands of the sea. It is his intention to establish a claim to it because it grew up by wave action against his old boat. After he has established a claim he intends to have the territory annexed to the United States. A year ago Captain Streeter made an attempt to set up an independent government on the tract. A constitution was adopted and a full set of officers installed, but then, as now, the police acting as deputy sheriffs raided the Territory and threw Streeter and his men into jail. Two weeks ago Captain Streeter brought suit for $500,000 damages from the city officials and others who were interested in the police expedition against him last May.

At first the claims of Captain Streeter were laughed at, but his claim to possession and the sale of parts of the land to others put a cloud on the title of some of the North Shore property owners. Much litigation had been the result and the aid of Federal courts may be invoked to settle the question of ownership to the tract in dispute

SUFFER FROM DROUGHT.

Divine Help Asked For Farmers of the Northwest.

Vast Wheat Area in Minnesota and the Dakotas is Parched and Farmers Are Extremely Anxious.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special).—Long-continued drought affecting agricultural interests in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota threatens great losses to the farmers of those States. Throughout a vast wheat and flax area upon which no rain has fallen this spring the ground is parched, and the seed is making no progress toward sprouting. Farmers are becoming extremely anxious.

Newspapers all over this part of the country are beseeching the people to pray for rain. The St. Paul Globe a few days ago held forth at length on the efficacy of prayer, and insisted that the salvation of the crops depended on the earnestness with which residents in the threatened territory appealed to the Almighty for relief. The papers generally take this tone.

Prayers for rain were offered Sunday in churches in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fargo, Grand Forks, and other cities and towns in the affected districts.

While services were in progress in Minneapolis churches in the evening there was heavy thunder, accompanied by lightning, and in many of the churches the services were turned into rejoicing, the congregations singing hymns of praise and listening to prayers of thankfulness. The rain amounted only to a light shower, and after church there was much disappointment. It is said that copious rains within a week would save the crops, and that if rain does not come within a week there will be no crops.

Fire Wardens are organizing companies in all towns in the timbered districts. The forests now are as dry as tinder, and fires once started in them probably would be disastrous.

20,000 HARVESTERS WANTED.

Kansas Appeals For Aid to Save Her Enormous Wheat Crop.

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special).—Kansas wants 20,000 men to help save her enormous wheat crop. State Grain Inspector McKenzie, who has just returned from the Kansas wheat belt, says the State will harvest 85,000,000 bushels, and that harvesting will begin in Southern Kansas by June 12. Inspector McKenzie and grain men say the greatest danger threatened is in the dearth of laboring men to harvest the great crop. Where the 20,000 extra men will come from the farmers do not know. It is said that about 2000 harvesters will come from Oklahoma, following the harvesting season north as it progresses.

WOMAN FOILS BURGLARS.

South Berwick Bank Owes $100,000 to Her Presence of Mind.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me. (Special).—Three bank burglars, armed and masked, forced the door of the South Berwick National Bank and blew open the safe, but were frightened away without getting any of the bank's property. The bank office was wrecked. The men fled in different directions, leaving no trace.

The men first ransacked a blacksmith shop, where they secured crowbars and other tools. The outer doors of the bank were forced with a crowbar and the men began working on the door of the safe. They apparently took some time in drilling, for it was nearly 1 o'clock when a terrific explosion occurred which shook the neighborhood. Mrs. Storer, who lives next door, was awakened by a flash which lighted her room, and, hearing the explosion, quickly guessed the source of it. Throwing up a window, she gave several loud blasts upon a policeman's whistle.

The shrill sound stopped the burglars' work. Mrs. Storer saw them rush from the bank and hurry away in different directions. When those whom the explosion and the whistle had summoned reached the bank office they found it a wreck. The heavy door of the safe had been blown nearly across the room, demolishing chairs, desks and other articles in its path. The inner door of the vault, however, was unharmed and more than $100,000 in cash behind it was safe.

BAD WEEK FOR FILIPINOS.

Forty-six Killed, 480 Taken Prisoners With 400 Rifles.

MANILA (By Cable).—Scouting, small engagements and the capture of arms and prisoners continue daily in Northern Luzon. The past week's operations by Ninth, Twelfth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth regiments resulted in the killing of forty-six of the enemy, the taking of 480 prisoners and the capture of 400 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Peace reigns and no trouble is expected in Manila, although the city is crowded with people from the provinces, who are leaving the unprotected hamlets in order to avoid the conscription which the insurgent leaders are enforcing, as well as robbery and outrages at the hands of roving insurgents and bandits.

The investigation of the charges against Brigadier-General Frederick Funston of having executed summarily two natives of the Province of Zambales has resulted in a discontinuance of the proceedings. It developed the fact that General Funston caught the natives in the very act of murdering bound Macabebe scouts, his action in view of these circumstance, being regarded as justifiable.

SYNDICATE BUYS A TOWN.

Frugality, Penn., Its Buildings, Coke and Coal Interests.

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—A million-dollar deal has just been consummatad in this city whereby the entire town of Frugality, Cambria County, Penn., with all its coal and coke interests, passes into the hands of a company of capitalists. The purchase was made from Supreme Court Justice Dean. The new company will be known as the Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company.

Included in the deal are 10,000 acres of coal lands and extensive mining operations in the town of Frugality. The purchase includes 150 houses, a large department store, two churches, three schools, a large hotel, and a town hall. This is the first case in Central Pennsylvania where a whole town, including churches and schools changed ownership in a day.

AGAINST THE ICE TRUST.

Attorney-General Davies of New York Declares It is Unlawful.

HE WILL BEGIN PROCEEDINGS.

An Action Will Be Begun to Prevent the Ice Trust From Doing Business in New York State—Assertion Made That Prices Were Doubled Without Any Ostensibly Just Cause.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Attorney-General J. C. Davies has announced his decision in the proceedings against the Ice Trust Company. He decides that the American Ice Company is an unlawful combination, conducting its business in restraint and violation of law and against public policy, and he will commence proceedings to prohibit it from doing business in this State. In his decision the Attorney-General says:

"Upon a careful consideration of the petition, affidavits, arguments and all the papers submitted upon the hearing in the above entitled matter, I am satisfied that the American Ice Company is an unlawful combination, conducting its business in restraint of trade, in violation of law and against public policy.

"The Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice companies are the principal constituent companies of the American Ice Company.

"It is evident that, prior to March 11, 1899, when the American Ice Company was incorporated, there was an arrangement between these companies by which they divided the territory between themselves in which they were to do business. The Consolidated reserved to itself the city of New York and practically controlled the trade in that city. The Knickerbocker reserved to itself Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the Eastern States. By an arrangement between the two, neither invaded the territory of the other.

"Prior to March 11, 1899, these two companies agreed to combine their interests and thereby control, under one company, the entire territory, and thus enabled themselves to monopolize the ice business in those territories, to acquire or to crush out of existence the other competing companies which had not already been absorbed by them respectively, and to limit the production and fix the price of ice.

"Ice being a necessity, competition in its production and sale was thus to a great extent, if not wholly, destroyed.

"The direct result of this combination was that the American Ice Company, very soon after its formation, raised the price of ice in the city of New York 100 per cent. over the price of last year without any ostensibly just cause.

"Any agreement or understanding between competing companies of the character complained of is clearly in violation of the laws of this State and against public policy.

"I have therefore come to the conclusion that it is my duty to commence proceedings against the American Ice Company to prohibit it from doing business in this State."

Fearing exposure of their extortionate methods, and desiring to keep out the light of publicity as long as possible, the directors and officials of the American Ice Company, who are charged with conspiracy, waived examination before Magistrate Zeller and asked to have their cases sent before the Court of Special Sessions. The Magistrate declined to accommodate them, however, and held them in $2000 bail each for the Grand Jury. The defendants so held are: Charles W. Morse, President; John D. Schoonmaker, Vice-President; John R. Bennett, John L. Kavanagh, Wesley M. Oler, David Hunt, Edwin Campbell, Charles Devoe, Charles B. Church and John Bauer, Directors.

A WARNING TO CHINA.

This Government Takes a Hand in Suppression of the "Boxers."

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The United States Government has taken a hand in the suppression of the "Boxers," the famous Chinese secret society which is engaged in the massacre of native Christians in China, and to which numberless outrages on the foreign missionaries are attributed.

Minister Conger has been instructed by the State Department to inform the Chinese Government that the Government of the United States expects it promptly and thoroughly to stamp out this society, and to provide proper guarantees for the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of life and property of Americans in China, now threatened by the operations of the "Boxers."

Massacred by "Boxers."

SHANGHAI, China (By Cable).—It is reported from Suchuan, Province of Hu Pei, that the "Boxers" have destroyed two more villages occupied by French converts and massacred the inhabitants. Chinese troops who were sent to suppress the "Boxers" were ambushed and twenty-six of them were killed and many wounded. Reinforcements have been ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

MEMORIAL OF POTOMAC.

President and His Cabinet Attend the Reunion at Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. (Special). — The President, his Cabinet, Generals Sickles and Butterfield, of New York; General Nelson Miles, his chief aid, Colonel Michler; General Joseph Wheeler and former Adjutant-General Ruggles were guests of honor at the memorial services of the Army of the Potomac.

The feature of the service was the presentation of a monument by General Butterfield, a tribute to the gallant soldiers of the Fifth corps. The corner stone was laid by the General himself. He had prepared for the occasion a handsome silver trowel, appropriately inscribed, and after the ceremony this was presented to the Masonic lodge of Fredericksburg. General Sickles was the orator of the day.

Planned to Die Together.

Ernest Hecht, an Austrian by birth, about thirty-six years old, killed Mrs. Louise Foster in her rooms in the Collins Block, in Syracuse, N. Y., by administering chloroform, and then made a feebly attempt at suicide. He was arrested. Hecht and Mrs. Foster had planned to die together. The woman had known Hecht only two months. Her husband was serving a term at Elmira Reformatory on her complaint, having maltreated her and obtained possession of a portion of her property through forgery. He was about to be released and she dreaded his return to Syracuse.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Card playing is said to have well nigh died out in England.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

An active demand for agricultural implements is reported from Louisville, Ky.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Japan has gone into cloak making and exported $77,615 worth last year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Chicago's total debt is $17,000,000, while New York City owes $288,000,000.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

In forty-eight months there were 3431 suicides in New York City.

You Will Never Know

what good ink is unless you use Carter's. It costs no more than poor ink. All dealers.

A Lithuanian in Chicago bears the name of John Uppermost Short.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The cost of St. Peter's, Rome, was over $70,000,000.

Jell-O, the New Dessert

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Stews of fish are favorite dishes in all Latin countries.

NONE SUCH

Nothing hobbles the muscles and unfits for work like

SORENESS and STIFFNESS

Nothing relaxes them and makes a speedy perfect cure like

St. Jacobs Oil

The Chemistry of Perfumes.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, of St. Louis, Dr. W. H. Warren read a paper giving an outline of recent progress in the chemistry of perfumes, says a report in Science. For the most part these substances are high boiling oils. Formerly these oils, which are complex mixtures of several compounds, were obtained exclusively from flowers, but recently some of the essential principles have been produced by chemical means, whereas other artificial perfumes were mere imitations. With a few exceptions the essential principles, which gives the perfumes their value, belong to a complex class of organic compounds known as the terpenes. The study of the molecular composition of these terpenes, and the grouping of their atoms is a work to which chemists have only recently addressed themselves and is still going on. The wonderful progress in our knowledge of the terpenes and of their derivaties is the work of not more than ten or fifteen years at the most.

Intrusion of a Phantom Hand.

A most romantic story comes from Hampton Court Palace, where an artist engaged on a sketch of some old Flemish tapestry has been annoyed or delighted, according to the views he may hold on the subject of ghostly visitants, by the intrusion of a phantom hand between him and the tapestry. The intrusion has been so persistent and the vision so materialized that he has been enabled to make a sketch of the hand. It is said to have once belonged to Queen Catharine Howard.

Invents a Burglar-Proof Window.

A Marion, Ind., man has invented a burglar-proof window. On the sill are two small knobs; one is for raising or lowing the upper sash, the other for the lower one. By turning the knob the window can be raised or lowered to any height, but the minute the finger is removed from the knob the window is locked.

CRUSH TO SEE THE CASKET

mmense Throng at the Funeral of Eccentric Mrs. Hiller.

THE OCCASION MADE A HOLIDAY.

Hostling and Curious Mob at the House, Church and Cemetery at Wilmington, Mass.—No Visible Mourning Among Those in Attendance—Floral Pieces Picked to Bits—Laughter at the Grave.

BOSTON (Special).—The burial of Frances Hiller, the "Lady of the Caskets," at Wilmington, had none of the solemnity of a funeral about it. On the contrary, it was in many respects like a country circus. Ten thousand people thronged the village, rampled over the lawns, pushed into the house, plucked the flowers, laughed and sometimes even jeered at the evidences of death.

From 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the "lying in state" began, until 9 o'clock at night, not less than four thousand curious folk passed by the casket and commented on the magnificent white satin gown, with its many yards of lace, in which its occupant was laid out. The flowers in her hair, the jewelry upon her fingers, the gorgeous casket itself, all were subjects of talk as though they had been parts of a bride's dress at a wedding.

The only solemn thing about the ceremony was the service at St. Thomas's Catholic Church. From this the curious were barred and Fathers Mahoney and Ryan performed their offices with proper spirit.

It was 10 o'clock a. m. before the huge catafalque hove in sight along the Woburn road leading to the house. So high was the sombre thing that the trees along the roadside has covered it with leaves and blossoms and dust, so that the cleaning away of these was the first duty. While it was being backed up to the piazza amateur photographers, who had before pointed their cameras into the dead woman's face, aimed their instruments at the spectacle and the multitude which swarmed about like flies.

It was considerably after 10 o'clock when the casket, weighing 700 pounds, was hauled to the window, the door not being wide enough, and rolled to the roof of the catafalque. The wide-mouthed throng watched the husband and other relatives and appointed persons fill nine hacks, and then followed them to the cemetery.

The top of the tomb had been shovelled away, leaving in sight the wonderful marble and metal sarcophagus in which Dr. Hiller was laid twelve years ago. Foolishly curious old ladies jammed themselves into the entrance to the tomb and were trodden upon. Near the cemetery some enterprising small boys had established a lemonade stand and did a big business.

The Hiller mausoleum is directly at the left of the main entrance to the cemetery, and the mound was covered with people massed so closely together that approach was only possible by the aid of the police. The outer casket, intended for Mrs. Hiller, had been drawn out upon the grass, and in spite of all the police could do the relic hunter had got in his deadly work on the carved cherubs and other figures.

The ceremony consisted of prayer and the sprinkling of holy water, brought in a silver bowl. The inner casket was then placed in the outer and the lid adjusted. By the aid of rollers the casket was then dragged up the mound to the tomb and placed beside that of Dr. Hiller, the canopy put in place and the brass legs wrapped in cloth and laid upon the caskets. The floral pieces were placed upon the mound and the police spent the day in guarding them from the vandals.

UNRULY MEN ON THE TEXAS.

Eight Sentenced From Six to Eighteen Months' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Judge Advocate General Lemly has received the records of the court-martial which tried eleven of the sailors of the Texas on charges of "striking a person in the navy" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline." James Faney, coxswain; John Romayne, ordinary seaman, and William McCullough, apprentice, were acquitted, and F. L. McIntyre and Charles F. Burke, landsmen; Michael Byrnes and Joseph G. Murphy, apprentices; Homer E. Ellerid and Alfred Schaefer, seamen, and Thomas Cronin and William H. O'Neill, coal passers, were convicted. Those convicted were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from six to eighteen months, and will be confined in the naval prison at Boston.

Secretary Long and Judge Advocate-General Lemly join in the statement that there was nothing approaching mutiny aboard the Texas. The affair grew out of the effort of the master-at-arms to arrest a drunken sailor at Grassey Bay, Bermuda, several weeks ago. The men convicted endeavored to free the prisoner from the master-at-arms and a marine sergeant, and in the scuffle the former was cut about the head.

TWENTY-TWO KILLED IN A MINE

Lamp Causes an Explosion at Cumnock, N. C.—Twelve of the Men Were Negoes.

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special).—Cumnock, thirty miles from here, was the scene of an explosion in the coal mines. Twenty-two men, ten of whom are white and twelve negroes, lost their lives. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a lamp. The accident was in what is known as the east heading. Between forty and fifty men were in the mine at the time. Five were brought out alive from the east heading, while none of the men in the other parts of the mine was injured.

The names of the whites killed are John Connelly, mine superintendent; Joe Glass, William Tysson, James McCarthy, John Hankey, Westly Clegg, John Willett, John Gattewood, Robert Gattewood.

Within an hour after the explosion the work of rescue began, and by night all the bodies except one had been brought to the top. John Connelly, the mine superintendent, came here about three years ago from Pittsburg, Penn. This is the second explosion this mine has had within four years, the former one having occurred on December 28, 1895, when sixty-three men lost their lives.

For the Reduction of War Taxes.

The House of Representatives at Washington adopted the resolution to allow the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of framing a bill for the reduction of the war revenues.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Secretary Long has decided to recommend a court-martial for Captain McGowen, charged with shooting a Filipino.

A warning has been sent out by the Department of State against the swindling scheme relating to estates in England. There are no great estates and no large deposits unclaimed.

The Senate passed a joint resolution reappointing Andrew D. White a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Ali Ferrough Bey, the Turkish Minister, called on Secretary Hay Thursday for the first time since he learned of the character of the note sent to his Government demanding the payment of the Armenia indemnity.

The House passed the Senate bill to reserve certain lands in Hawaii for cemetery purposes.

Our Adopted Islands.

Secretary Root offered the place of Judge Advocate of Porto Rico to Charles T. Saxton, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

Governor General Wood has ordered a thorough overhauling of the various Government department in Cuba.

The street railways of Havana, Cuba, are to change the motive power from horses to electricity.

Brigadier-General Schwan, who was General Otis's chief of staff, has sent to the State Department an exhaustive report of conditions in the Philippines.

The Democratic Union at Havana has issued a manifesto in which it attacks and abuses both the Cubans and Americans. Its tone is entirely pessimistic.

Domestic.

Julius Arnold, senior member of a law firm in London, England, was arrested in San Francisco on the charge of having embezzled $15,000.

Amos Stirling, an alleged accomplice of Henry Ivory in the murder of Professor White in Philadelphia, was caught in Trenton, N. J.

Two strikers and a bystander were wounded by a volley fired from a car in St. Louis, Mo. Little attention is being paid to the Court's injunction.

The proposal to hold a constitutional convention in Virginia to disfranchise the negroes was carried in the election Thursday.

Louis Lewith, a victim of consumption, committed suicide in New York City, to prevent his fiancee, Miss Florence E. Moore, from sacrificing herself by marrying him.

Nathan P. Hill, Former United States Senator from Colorado, died at Denver of general debility. He was sixty-eight years old.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society, in session at Detroit, Mich., elected officers for the ensuing year. A committee on comity and for closer alliance in mission work between the Protestant denominations was ordered appointed.

A boiler at McFerran's sawmill, ten miles west of Covington, Ky., exploded, killing five men and completely wrecking the plant. Captain James A. McFerran, the proprietor, was among the killed, and was well known throughout the State.

After having occupied their lands undisturbed for generations, the Rhinelanders are now called upon to defend their title to 400 lots in New York City, which are worth more than $3,000,000.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, issued to J. C. S. Blackburn his commission as United States Senator to succeed William Lindsay.

Mayor Charles H. Turner, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and several former and present Councilmen have been indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of receiving bribes.

The United States steamship Detroit, which went out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., has been found to be in a very bad condition.

The Republican State Convention of South Dakota nominated Charles H. Herried, of Eureka, for Governor. The delegates to the national convention were instructed for McKinley.

Thomas McGovern, who sent his soiled shirt to President McKinley by mail, "just to show the President what a dirty city Chicago is," was sent to the State Asylum for the Insane at Kankakee, Ill.

Mrs. Josephine McShane and her little son were suffocated while trying to escape from a burning house in New York City.

The body of F. W. Moyle, at one time a wealthy California miner and member of the California Legislature, was found floating in the North River off Jersey City, N. J. The indications point to suicide.

Cepheus Roberts, of Winsted, Conn., having been cheated by the tenant of his farm, advertised for a thief, convict preferred, to succeed him.

The entire business portion of Forrest, Miss., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $200,000. Seventeen buildings were burned, including the Postoffice.

A valuable deposit of copper ore has been discovered in the vicinity of Van Buren, Mo. The ore is said to exist in immense quantities.

Four children of Thomas Brady were burned to death in their home near Nashville, Tenn., the house having caught fire during the absence of their parents at church.

Fire in the Yale Observatory at New Haven, Conn., damaged the special instruments which the Yale astronomers were to have taken South to view the total eclipse. Building was also burned.

Foreign.

The canonization of John Baptist De La Salle, founder of the order of Christian Brothers, and Rita da Cascia, a nun of the Augustinian order, was celebrated at St. Peter's, at Rome, with great pomp. One pilgrim was killed in the crush. The Pope appeared to be in the best of health.

Klimke, the State Mining Engineer of the Transvaal, has received six months' leave of absence, presumably because he protested against the proposition to blow up the Witwatersrand mines.

Riots have occurred repeatedly within the last few days at Stolb, Pomerania, Germany. The cavalry attacked the crowd and twenty persons were injured.

A bill which the Swis Assembly adopted making compulsory the insurance against accident and illness of all persons not earning thier own living was, upon being submitted to the people, defeated by a majority of 170,000.

Cecil Rhodes and other South African mining millionaires are at the head of an enterprise looking to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of German West Africa.

It is understood in Prussian Parliamentary circles that the bill passed by the Prussian Diet for taxing large department stores will not meet with Government approval.

A Genealogical Joke.

The fruit that grows on the genealogical tree is generally dry, but not always dry with humor. Occasionally it develops a little juice, which surely should be carefully preserved. "Sylvanus Urhan" tells in the Cornhill Magazine a story which we gladly perpetuate.

A man applied to the herald's college for a coat of arms. In such a case it is pleasant to be able to borrow one from a celebrated ancestor. This man could not remember that he had a great-grandfather or a grandmother even, and of course could not mention any achievement by any of his ancestors which could be used as the basis of a coat of arms.

But the officer to whom he applied was not easily discouraged. "Have you not done something yourself?" he asked.

"Nothing, I fear," said the man, adding as a pathetic antithesis, that once, "being locked in Ludgate Prison for debt, I found means to escape from an upper window."

"And how did you get down?"

"I got a cord, fixed it around the neck of King Lud's statue, and lowered myself down."

"Just the thing! There you have it—honor enough. Lineally descended from King Lud. His coat of arms is good enough for you."

The Art of Chinese Porcelains.

It is only the bright side of life that is represented on Chinese porcelains. John Chinaman's existence as depicted by himself on these fragile monuments appears to be all play and no work. There are pleasure pavilions where Emperors come to see pretty ladies boating among lotus blooms, wedding processions proceeding from house to house, with tom-toms and banners, feasts and sacrifices, jousts and tournaments. Scholars are inditing poetry or playing chess; lovers are strolling by moonlight. Or, voyaging up the Yangtse or the Hwang River, in a boat of coral or of curled lotus leaf, a fairy princess goes to pay her respects to the Queen of the Genii on her birthday. Between rocks of cobalt blue, the round, red sun sinks to rest behind the mountains of the western Paradise; and Hang-tseang-tse plays his flute, and the stork of longevity and the bats of happiness accompany the pair on their journey. Pieces so decorated were intended to serve for birthday presents, and the picture conveyed the donor's wish that the friend to whom he sent it might enjoy many returns of the day. —The Art Amateur.

The Easiest Way Out.

"No more late hours, remember, Mr. Grimshaw," concluded the eminent specialist. "No more cigars; no more small bottles."

"H'm!" replied Grimshaw, in a non-committal way. "Good-day, doctor."

"Pardon me," said the physician, suavely; "but the—ah! fee for my advice is ten dollars."

"Very likely it is worth that amount, but as I have concluded not to take it, of course I owe you nothing." And he departed, leaving the eminent specialist entirely without language appropriate for the emergency.

What Shall We Have For Dessert!

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

Great Britain eats up her entire wheat crop in about thirteen weeks.

Costly Ocean Trips.

A modern Atlantic liner must earn about $80,000 clear per trip before a penny of profit is made.

An orange hit in the exact centre by a rifle ball will vanish at once from sight, scattered into infinitesimal pieces.

PIMPLES

Perhaps you have already discovered that powders and washes will not cure these eruptions on your face. They may cover up and suppress, but they cannot remove. Pimples, boils, salt-rheum, shingles, hives, eczema, tetter, etc., are but surface indications of a deeper trouble. And

That's Bad Blood

The question for you now is,—how to make bad blood good blood: how to get rid of all these impurities in your system. Everybody knows the answer,—a perfect Sarsaparilla. No ordinary Sarsaparilla, such as you can buy at almost any store, will answer: it must be a perfect one. There is such a Sarsaparilla, and it differs widely in every way from all other Sarsaparillas.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I had frequent and most painful boils. I was treated by a number of physicians, but they did me no good. I tried many kinds of patent medicines, but without effect; but when I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla I got hold of the right thing, for I was soon completely cured."—R. P. CROUSE, Attica, N. Y.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE is the same good, old-fashioned medicine that has saved the lives of little children for the past 60 years. It is a medicine made to cure. It has never been known to fail. Letters like the foregoing are coming to us constantly from all parts of the country. If your child is sick, get a bottle of FREY'S VERMIFUGE and try it.

Do not take a substitute. If your druggist does not keep it, send 25 cents in stamps to E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md., and a bottle will be mailed you.

Japan gets the most of her salt from Germany and China, the best coming from Germany. She makes a considerable quantity of her own from sea water, but the quality is poor.

How to Buy a Carriage.

It is possible to save from $20 to $75 on carriages or other vehicles by purchasing from a manufacturer who sells direct to consumers. A reliable house and perhaps the oldest one doing business on this plan is the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Indiana. Their vehicles and harness are of the best both in style and quality, and at prices that are right. Their customers always get satisfaction. See their advertisement in this paper.

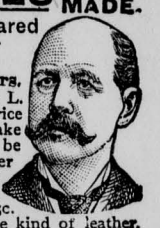
London spends $140 a year on the education of each child in the public schools.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind. says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

It frequently happens that the deeper a man is in politics the more he is out.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 22

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

IT STANDS TO REASON

No. 696.—Cut under surrey; has long distance axles, brass bushed rubber head springs, broad cloth trimmings, lamps, curtains, sun-shade, pole or shafts; same as retails for $50 to $75 more than our price. **Our price, $110.**

that there is money saved in buying direct from the Manufacturer

The profits between the manufacturer and consumer are large.

We Save You these Profits

No. 31.—Pneumatic Wagon with No. 1 two inch Pneumatic Tires; 34 and 36-in. wheels, full ball-bearing axles, Bailey body loops and shaft couplers, fine Whipcord trimmings and high grade finish; is as fine as retails for $75 more than our price. Our price, complete with high bend shafts, **$115**

We are the largest manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. For 27 years we have conducted business on this plan. We give you better quality for the same money, or the same quality for less money than the dealer, jobber or supply agent.

No. 707.—Extension Top Surrey with double fenders, lamps, curtains, storm apron, pole or shafts; is as fine as retails for $30 more than our price. **Our price, $80.**

We Ship Anywhere For Examination.

We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.

This advertisement will appear only a few times. You may be reading the last insertion.

Our Large Catalogue

shows every Vehicle and Harness we make and gives prices.

IT'S FREE.

No. 201.—Fancy Buggy with figured plush trimmings. is complete in every way and as fine as retails for $35 more than our price. **Our price, with shafts, $55.**

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co.
ELKHART, INDIANA.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

LATTA GROVE.

The corn is all planted and most of it is up. Many farmers are not yet done planting potatoes.

We are pleased to note that our neighbor, Clarence Querry, has just roofed his new barn. In a short time it will be completed.

The oats crop has been seriously damaged by the dry weather. In many places it is almost a complete failure as is the young clover also.

George Lynn has increased the comforts of his already comfortable home, recently, by enlarging the lawn immediately adjoining his house.

Peter D. Bowman moved his household effects to Turtle creek, Pa., where he has been working for some time, on the 23d inst. We are sorry to lose such good citizens but hope they may prosper in their new home.

Unless June is seasonable there will not be a half crop of wheat and hay. The wheat was badly hurt by the severely cold weather in March. It was so nearly dead that the dry weather of this month has caused it to perish.

Our local industries are running according to the progressive spirit of the times. The stave mill is running at full capacity and a large supply of stock is being worked by the shinglemill. We are glad to note that a superior quality of shingle is manufactured in our community.

It gives us much pleasure to announce the decided improvement in "Sammy" Querry. He is not slow to give credit to Dr. J. G. Spangler for the skillful treatment he has received during the winter and spring. He has been very seriously ill as the result of asthma and heart trouble.

Elmer Bowman has added to the village of Latta Grove a cozy home, built on the lot recently purchased by him from S. P. Pheasant. Elmer is actuated by that American spirit which has been the means of causing more people in this country to own their homes than in any other country on the face of the globe.

Our enterprising blacksmith, John Crownover, has purchased but recently, the property formerly owned by S. P. Pheasant known as the Barney Kelly property. We are glad that we are to have Mr. Crownover and family for permanent neighbors. Master Fred Crownover, son of our blacksmith, is speedily recovering from the serious fracture of his leg produced by a heavily loaded wagon passing over it about five weeks since.

Much needed repairs are being done to the Hare's Valley road by the taxpayers of Union township under the direction of supervisior Ephraim Dell. We think he is using good judgment when, instead of going to the mountain to get stones to be broken in "bad holes," he is hauling the loose stone off the road. Too often these stones are thrown out on the bank only to roll back in a short time to do much damage to the comforts of the traveling public. One of the great needs of this section is better public roads.

We have heard of bugs, "big-bugs" and little bugs, gold bugs and hum bugs but if all the bugs were in one army it would not be more numerous than caterpillars are in this section. They are worse than a nuisance, they are a pest. Many trees are entirely barren of foliage because of the ravenous appetite of these woolly sons-of-butterflies. They have already done serious damage to the fruit crop in many orchards. It seems they cannot be destroyed not even with fire. We have just heard that the most successful way to destroy them is with coal oil.

OCCASIONAL.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflamations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

NORTHEAST CONFERENCE

Of Allegheny Lutheran Synod Holds Its Spring Session.

The northeast conference of the Alleghany Lutheran synod met in its spring session on Monday evening, May, 21, 1900, in the Lutheran church at Cassville, Rev. S. Traver, pastor. The following were present at first session: Revs. S. Traver, S. E. Slater, A. D. Potts, Ph. D., G. F. Snyder, J. A. Hartman, Isaac Krider, J. W. Hutchison, F. S. Delo, S. Krider, H. M. Heilman, W. W. Anstadt, E. A. Wagner, Ph. D., E. J. Metzler, W. J. Wagner, W. Selner, D. B. Treibley, S. V. Dye, B. S. Dise, and Lay Delegates J. G. Herbst, D. K. Ramey, J. C. Lang and Professor J. H. Likens.

The evening session was opened by President Heilman conducting the liturgical service, followed by reading of Scripture and prayer by Rev. W. W. Anstadt.

The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. E. A. Wagner, Ph. D., of Altoona. The text was Romans i: 16. The theme, "Power."

TUESDAY MORNING.

On Tuesday morning devotional service was led by Rev. J. W. Hutchison. At 9 o'clock conference was called to order by the chair and led in prayer by Rev. W. W. Anstadt. Clerical roll was called and lay delegates were received.

Treasurer D. K. Ramey, of the conference missionary committee, read his report.

Rev. Y. F. Snyder, who supplies Tyrone, was received as an advisory member of conference.

Rev. S. E. Slater spoke on the subject of "Divorces—Causes and Remedy."

Growing dangers threaten our country. Among these are the loose views held as to the family.

The family is God's way to people the earth. To endanger the home is to threaten the country. England and France have variant views of the home, and this causes the one to bring blessings, while the other is decaying.

Rev. E. J. Metzler spoke of the need of higher conception of marriage.

Rev. A. J. Hartman said people do not see the gravity of this iniquity. Divorces are often asked for among those in higher walks of life. Easily-obtained divorces lead to hasty marriages.

Dr. Potts remarked that in Eden God gave a conscience to man. This conscience is faulty through sin, but enlightened by the spirit of God he does not and cannot believe in being unequally yoked together. Unfaithfulness is a cause for separation.

Rev. S. Krider's views were that where love is trampled upon marriage is a failure. Keep love pure. Who answers this question satisfactorily will be counted a reformer. Licenses for marriage should be published three months.

Rev. W. W. Anstadt addressed conference on the "Future of the Young People's Organizations." Future pastors must have exclusive ability, not for starting work, but for keeping up the same. Looking upon the past we can forecast the future of hope.

Isaac Krider—The future of our societies depends upon the authors of our literature.

Revs. S. Traver, F. S. Delo and S. V. Dye, further discussed the topic.

Adjourned with prayer by Brother J. G. Herbst.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Prayer by Rev. S. Krider. Roll called, Minutes read.

The following committees were appointed:

I. Minutes of Synod—Revs. E. J. Metzler, S. V. Dye and Mr. J. G. Herbst.

II. Minutes of Conference—Revs. A. E. Wagner, Ph. D., B. S. Dise and Mr. J. C. Lang.

III. Excuses—Rev. A. D. Potts, Ph. D., D. B. Treibley and Professor J. H. Likens.

IV. Vacancies—Revs. Isaac Krider, J. W. Hutchison and Mr. D. K. Ramey.

V. Resolutions—Revs. W. W. Anstadt, S. E. Slater, F. S. Delo.

VI. Programme—Revs. J. A. Hartman, E. R. McCauley and W. Selner.

The secretary was ordered to cast the ballot, select the next place of meeting of conference to be Troutville, and the time.

Abstracts of proceedings of conference for church papers are to be sent by the secretary.

Rev. W. Selner, in place of Rev. O. C. Roth, disdussed the topic, "Do the Frequent Changes of Pastorates Argue in Favor of Change of Church Government?"

Rev. J. A. Hartman said some men change frequently, but do many men change? Rev. F. S. Delo, the sub-division of charges, lessening the support, causes frequent changes.

D. K. Ramey: It takes two to make a fight. The church is greater than any one man; when the church suffers, man should yield. Weak charges change more frequently.

Rev. A. D. Potts, Ph. D., analyzed "A Truly Evangelical Sermon."

J. G. Herbst said, I like a Gospel sermon, full of Christ and that reaches the heart.

Rev. E. J. Metzler very ably and fully answered the question, "What proportion of the Lord's Day should be devoted to public services?" Circumstances differ. Hard to secure audiences on week days, and on Sabbath some can attend one service only.

Be charitable with frail humanity, There may be children to care for, labor to be performed. Our work is not gauged by numbers. Christ's most effective work was done with individuals.

H. M. Heilman remarked: The Sabbath was made for man. Many are overworked on week days and on the Sabbath there must be relief.

J. G. Herbst: We have too many services in one day.

J. A. Hartman: There is a sufficiency of time for all these services. A delight to serve God. They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength.

D. K. Ramey said: Some ail on the Sabbath, yet toil all the week. Who cannot give six hours of the Sabbath to services in the sanctuary? Who wants eighteen hours of sleep on Sabbath?

After discussion of the status of our foreign mission work by Revs. Dr. Wagner, J. A. Hartman, E. R. McCauley and Brother D. K. Ramey, conference adjourned with prayer by Rev. S. Traver, to meet in the evening.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The services opened with a fine selection by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Irvin Green. Revs. E. R. McCauley and J. A. Hartman conducted the opening services.

Rev. B. S. Dise set forth "The duty of the newly-confirmed church member." Too few of our members understand the vows they assume when entering the church. The duties of church membership should be made plain.

After the singing of a hymn by the congregation, Rev. Isaac Krider spoke of the home mission field, its trials and difficulties in the past.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The devotional services were in charge of Rev. Samuel Krider.

Conference opened with prayer by Delegate M. L. Shenefelt. Roll call and reading of minutes followed. The reports of committees on minutes of synod and of conference, excuses and of programme, were read and adopted. Rev. I. Krider read the report of the conference missionary committee. The report was adopted. The chair appointed the following missionary committee for the ensuing year: Revs. A. E. Wagner, Ph. D., O. C. Roth, W. W. Anstadt and Messrs. D. K. Ramey and Ira Wentzel.

By request of the chair, Rev. Anstadt very happily and heartily thanked the good people of Cassville for their generous hospitality during conference.

The following programme was reported and accepted for the fall conference, to meet at Troutville, Clearfield county, October 29-31:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1900.

7.30 p. m.—Sermon, Rev. H. M. Heilman.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

8.30 a. m.—Devotional Services.
9.00 a. m.—Organization and Business.
9.30 a. m.—"The Proper Observance of the Lord's Day," Rev. D. B. Treibley.
10.30 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. F. L. Bergstresser.
1.30 p. m.—Business.
2.00 p. m.—"How I Prepare My Sermon" (five minute talk), Revs. A. E. Wagner, Ph. D., C. M. Aurand, S. Traver, S. V. Dye and F. S. Delo.
2.45 p. m.—"My Method in Catechisation" (five minute talk), Revs. I. P. Hawkins, W. J. Wagner, S. F. Greenhse, J. W. Hutchison and J. A. Dunlap, Ph. D.
3.45 p. m.—"Loyalty to Your Own Denomination," Rev. O. C. Roth.
7.30 p. m.—Sermon: "The Church a Divine Institution," Rev. E. R. McCauley.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

8.30 a. m.—Devotional Services.
9.00 a. m.—Business.
10.00 a. m.—"Has the Church Relegated the Teaching of the Young to the Laity?" Rev. E. J. Metzler.
10.30 a. m.—"The Present Needs of the Sunday School," Rev. J. A. Hartman.
11.30 a. m.—Adjournment.

After prayer by Rev. W. W. Anstadt conference adjourned.

Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1900.

Shirleysburg,	June 4
Shade Gap,	" 5
Richvale,	" 6
Orbisonia,	" 7
Maddensville,	" 8
Saltillo,	" 9
Mapleton,	" 13
Rockhill,	14-15
Three Springs,	" 16
Mount Union,	" 18
Cassville,	" 25
Chestnut Grove,	" 26
Broad Top City,	" 27
Entriken,	" 28
Valley,	" 29
Marklesburg,	" 30
McConnellstown,	July 10
Mill Creek,	" 11
Union Church,	" 12
Centre Union,	" 13
Hawn's,	" 14
Alexandria,	" 16
Spruce Creek,	" 17
Warriorsmark,	" 18
Franklinville,	" 19
Shaffersville,	" 20
Petersburg,	" 21
Cornpropst's Mills,	" 24
McAlevy's Fort,	" 25
Saulsburg,	" 26
Neff's Mills,	" 27

Examinations will begin at 8.30 A. M.

Teachers will be examined in their home districts.

Applicants from other counties will present a certificate from their own County Superintendent before entering the class.

Strangers to the Superintendent will present a testimonial as to good moral character.

The Secretary will kindly see that the room in which the examination is to be held is open and in suitable condition for work.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 22, 1900.

—"After suffering from severe dyspepsia over twelve years and using many remedies without any permanent good I finally took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It did me so much good I reccomend it to everyone," writes J. E. Watkins, Clerk and Recorder, Chillicothe Mo. It digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier aud vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

An Epidemic of Whooopig Cough

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure—John E. Clifford, proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Fresh Meats.

On and after April 16, 1900, I will keep constantly on hand fresh meat which will be sold at the lowest possible cash price. Market at Juniata House. Terms: cash or orders. Your trade solicited. E. H. WELKER.

—If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsey, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 and 50 cents. J. G. Gillam.

—J. Q. Hood, Justice of the peace, Crosby, Miss., makes the following statement: "I can certify that One Minute Cough Cure will do all that is claimed for it. My wife could not get her breath and the first dose of it relieved her. It has also benefited my whole family." It acts immediately and cures coughs, colds. croup, grippe, bronchitis, asthma and all throa and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98, tf Huntingdon, Pa

—The easiest and most effective method of purifying the blood and invigorating the system is to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for cleansing the liver and bowels. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

WANTED—Gum, Elm and Butternut paper wood for which I will pay $5.00 for 160 ft., delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot. B. F. BAKER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Estate of W. Scott Corbin, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of W. Scott Corbin, late of Cass township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

CHARLES W. CORBIN,
J. EMERY CORBIN,
Cassville, Pa. 4-25-6t Administrators.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Candy! Candy!

Before you buy your Christmas Candy, see my line.

Fresh ... Mixed Candy

At only **7 cents** per pound.

Also at 10c, 12c and 15 cts per lb.

FINE MIXED,

In pound boxes, from 20 cts. up.

Special prices to schools or Sunday schools.

A full line of

Lowney's Chocolates,

the best made.

Restaurant and Bakery.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

News and Opinions OF National Importance

The Sun

ALONE

CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail. $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, PA.

A Grade Buggies, long distance axle, . . . $55
A Grade Spring Wagon, 2 seats, ... 55
A Grade Spring Wagon, 3 seats, ... 75
One-horse Farm Wagon, double bed, spring seat, 2 brakes, ... 31
Two-horse Farm Wagon, double bed, spring seat, 3 brakes, ... 59
Sewing Machines, ... 16
Cook Stoves, (warranted) . . . . . $11 to 21

Freight paid to your station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS, CLAY PARK, THREE SPRINGS, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 30, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.50	12.25	4.30
Washington...	10.00	.....	7.20	7.45	10.00	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	8.45	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 7.55 Altoona 9 10, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.00, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	11 55	11.55	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40
Wahg't'n	1.00	1.00	*4.10	8.15	10.55	4.05	7.44
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.13	*6.03	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.10 p.m., Washington 8.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Pennsylvania State Convention.

Conventions are characteristic of Christian Endeavor. Most of them are good; some of them are great. The largest of all the State Unions of Christian Endeavor is in Pennsylvania, and it has held several really great annual gatherings. This year it expects its greatest. All the signs point to a Convention second only to a few of the International Conventions. It is to be held in Philadelphia, where the largest local Union in the world resides, during November 20, 21 and 22, 1900. Probably no less than twenty-five thousand Endeavorers will be registered, and the program will be worthy of them. The day sessions will be held in Philadelphia's largest permanent auditorium, The Temple, Broad and Berks Streets, with simultaneous sessions if necessary. The big evening mass meetings may be held in the Exposition Building.

This is a convention for all Endeavorers. Because no National Convention is being held in America this year, Pennsylvania invites the whole Christian Endeavor world to share its hospitality at Philadelphia. Every Endeavorer may register and receive a badge and programme, and be counted a delegate.

The hosts of the Convention are the Philadelphia Endeavorers. Through their Union officers they invited it, and every member of a Christian Endeavor Society in the city is one of the hosts of the great Convention. He will help do the work of the Convention and help pay its expenses.

"Pay your own way" is a Christian Endeavor convention custom. There is no free entertainment, the delegates preferring to pay for themselves. Private homes, boarding houses and hotels will be opened to the legion of visitors, but each of the latter will pay for his own entertainment. The convention expenses will be for postage, printing, decorations, badges, the rent of halls, etc. These expenses will be met by the Philadelphia Endeavorers.

Staid old Philadelphia will be stormed next November. They will come by hundred and thousands from every corner of our mighty State. They will suffuse the city with brightness and song. They will be astir for the several sunrise prayer meetings. They will be found in the great industrial centres at noon, holding scores of Gospel meetings. They will crowd the convention auditoriums. They will touch the churches of Philadelphia with quickening power. The convention should be the precursor of a great blessing.

The convention is certain to be big—the biggest state convention ever held. But it must be more, if it is to be great. It should be a spiritual gathering. The delegates will come looking for a spiritual uplift. We ourselves shall have no satisfaction in the work of the convention unless it helps us spiritually. By a really remarkable programme the state officers are doing their part to make the convention a spiritual power. Yet we should be constant in prayer for this object. In our societies and in our closets we should pray for a spiritual convention. Talk about the spiritual side of the great convocation. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

Look forward to the convention. Plan to attend, and to attend day and night sessions both. If possible, secure a three days' vacation to devote to the convention. Talk it up in your society and church. Write to Christian Endeavor friends elsewhere about it. Pray much for its best success. Consider your financial responsibility to it. Circulate convention literature, convention reminders or book-marks, etc. These may be obtained at the Convention Headquarters, Room 7, Knickerbocker Building, Sixth and Arch Streets. Attend the union meetings between now and November. Offer your services for work in the choir or on one of the committees. In all things remember that this convention like Christian Endeavor is "For Christ and the Church." GEORGE R. CAMP,

Chairman of the Convention Committee.

—J. C. Kennedy, Roanoke, Tenn., says, "I cannot say too much for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. One box of it cured what the doctors called an incurable ulcer on my jaw." Cures piles and all skin diseases. Look out for worthless imitations. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Prayer.

O Eye that needeth no repose,
Look down upon my hand
And see if I am using it
To do as Thou hadst planned!

O Ear that hears all vibrancy,
Attend upon my voice
And stop the idle parlance there
Unmeet to be Thy choice!

O Mind that knows infinity,
Be critic of my own
And temper all its transient thoughts
To righteousness alone!

O Strength that rules unnumbered orbs,
Yield me enough each day
To keep my hand, my voice, my mind,
Above the claims of clay!

—Philadelphia Ledger.

—The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 3—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—How to be a good neighbor.—Luke x, 25-37.

THE PARABLE.

The parable of the good Samaritan was called forth by the question of a lawyer, not necessarily a malicious question, as to eternal life. Christ asked him the law. He replied, "Love God and thy neighbor as thyself." This was approved, and he was told to do it and he would have life. Trying to evade the personal application of the law, he asked, "And who is my neighbor?" The reply was this parable, in which the true spirit of neighborliness rather than the definition of a neighbor is set forth. Christ taught the lawyer what it was to be neighborly rather than who a neighbor was. A certain man, probably a Jew, fell among thieves on the dangerous road from Jerusalem to Jericho and was left half dead. This was not an unusual occurrence, and Christ may have related what actually occurred. A priest appears, sees the dying man and passes by on the other side. A Levite comes, looks upon the man, which aggravates his selfishness, and also passes by. Then a Samaritan appears upon the scene. He is of different nationality and religion from the injured man. He belongs to a race who have no dealings with the Jews and between whom there is mutual hatred. But he thinks not of this. He sees before him not a Jew, but a fellow being in need of his sympathy and his help, and "he has compassion on him." His compassion is practical. He provides for his present and future needs. In answer to Christ's question the lawyer acknowledged that the Samaritan was neighbor to him who fell among the thieves. "Then Jesus said unto him, Go and do thou likewise."

THE INTERPRETATION.

The explanation of this parable as applied to man is easily made. But many of the church fathers and reformers have been wont to see in the good Samaritan a higher than man, even Christ Himself, and not without reason. Man overcome by satan in the garden of Eden is well typified by the man who had been left half dead by the thieves. The priest and the Levite represent the law which could not save the half dead man. Then Christ comes along—the true Samaritan—has compassion upon fallen humanity, and at great sacrifice—the sacrifice of Himself—He rescues and saves him—a beautiful picture of Christ's neighborliness and one that should inspire the true spirit of compassion and benevolence in us. We should do unto others as Christ has done unto us.

THE APPLICATION.

This parable teaches us most forcibly "how to be a good neighbor." It does not define the word neighbor so much as it tells us how to be a true neighbor. It teaches us to see in every needy man whom we can help a neighbor. It utterly disregards caste, whether national, religious or social. It obliterates all idea of distance, color or position. If we see a man in need, in want, and we can help him, we are not to inquire, "Is he of my family, my church, my nation, my color, my society?" but we are to see in him a fellow human being in need and are to ask, "What can I do to relieve his need?" And if this is true of the physical wants of men how much more it should be true of their spiritual wants! Millions are still out of Christ and spiritually half dead and dying. Their very helplessness appeals to us. They are our neighbors, whether in China, Africa or America. Are we playing the part of a Samaritan toward them or the part of the priest and Levite?

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Let the leader explain the parable and then have an open voluntary discussion of the topic.

BIBLE READINGS.

Lev. xix, 18; Prov. iii, 27-29; Hab. ii, 15; Math. v, 43-48; vii, 12; xxii, 36-39; xxv, 31-46; Rom. i, 14-17; xiii, 7-10; Eph. iv, 25.

Christ's Yearning For Souls.

As Christ's life on earth is studied nothing else makes a deeper impression than His ardent, ceaseless, tender longing for the salvation of men's souls, and not only that they might be saved from sin and its consequences, but also that they might learn to appreciate their wonderful powers and opportunities and to do justice to themselves and to enter into that rich and blessed experience which only the redeemed can know. Something of this longing for souls is visible in every true Christian. It is more evident in some than in others, even when equally intense, because of differences in our temperaments. But in Jesus it was supreme both because of the absolute, flawless righteousness of His own character, the ineffable purity and holiness of His own soul and also because He knew, as no other man ever has known or can know, what a human soul actually is and can become.—Congregationalist.

—"I had stomach trouble twenty years and gave up hope of being cured till I began to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has done me so much good that I call it the savior of my life." writes W. R. Wilkinson, Albany, Tenn. It digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

WM. REED & SONS

White Waists for Ladies

is greatest variety and all grades are gathered here for your inspection. The workmanship, style and fit of our Waists place them above the ordinary. They come straight from the manufacturer to us and are offered at the lowest possible prices. Ask to see them. They are priced at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75. Those at $1.00 are of fine sheer lawn and are trimmed with neat tucks or with insertions of neat design. As the price increases the quality and trimming are better. These Waists will tempt you. The line of

Colored Waists

is also complete and offers new and original designs, at 50c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Our Silk Waists

are of the prettiest and neatest styles offered this spring. Black Jap Silk Waists run from $2.00 for a neat waist, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and up to $9.00 for each for very handsome waists. Pretty Colored Silk Waists come at $3.00 up to $10.00. These waists of ours have an enviable reputation for style and fit.

Each department is full to the brim of new, choice spring and summer necessaries. We would like you to see them. If you cannot come, write.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors —and— Acknowledge no equals in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap,

☞ Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

The BEST The REST The TEST

The best RANGE for the people of Huntingdon County to buy is the

Dockash

because it saves from 25 to 50 per cent. of fuel. The rest of the Ranges lack in one important feature, viz: The oven ventilation. This oven cannot be excelled in baking. The test of the *Dockash Range* is in having

Over 1,000 In Use

in Huntingdon and vicinity, and everyone praises its beauty, economy, durability and cheapness in price. Examine it at my new store.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Tinsmith,

Penn Street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Two doors west of First National Bank.

THE BRIGHT COUNTRY.

The country's just as smiling from the mountains to the sea
As the Lord, whose love is over it, would ever have it be!
The gardens rich with roses, and the meadows and the plains
And all the greening pastures just a-tinkle with the rains!

It's great to just be living in a world so near the blue,
You can feel the benediction of the rainbows over you!
The country—she's just glorious by any night or day,
And Love o'er life's victorious, and we're singing on the way!

—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

The Despised Pink Frock.

STORY OF GRADUATION DAY

BY CATHERINE JEWETT.

From my youth I took naturally to the science of mathematics. Even as a little child I "did my sums" without any conscious effort. Indeed, it was my well-known "knack at figgerin'" that induced Deacon Dudley, the supervisor, to bestow upon me the much-coveted Centre school. It was the largest in town, the hardest and the best paid. I was only 18 at the time, but family misfortunes, followed by the sickness and death of my father, made the necessity for employment urgent and imperative.

Heavily handicapped by youth and inexperience, my first term was a succession of disappointments and disillusions.

Gradually, as I became acquainted with my pupils and accustomed to my duties, I acquired the faculty of adjusting myself to my surroundings, after which my work became much easier and more satisfactory. Term after term passed, until I felt my position to be assured. For six years I held it, ciphering annually through the higher algebra, to the wonder of my pupils and the satisfaction of their parents. Being a district school, there could be no real graduation, but gradually the day had taken upon itself the dignity and importance of an annual celebration.

At first I had been one of its most enthusiastic supporters, believing that its coveted successes would not only stimulate ambition and reward industry, but would also tend toward the establishment of a much-needed free high school. Yet I now realized, with pain, that it bade fair to be a culmination of jealousy, unkind emulation and unnecessary extravagance.

The leader in every extravagant device was, naturally enough, Muriel Mason, only daughter of the richest man in town. Born to command, she held her own against all opposition, until the subject of dress was broached.

In her case the important gown was to be a dainty creation of white lace and surah, therefore she decreed that her classmates should likewise drape themselves in white.

"That is not fair," protested Laura Haley, who delighted in gay fabrics and vivid coloring. "I am sure I don't want to accentuate my natural ugliness."

"It won't make any difference on the stage," said Muriel, with careless unkindness.

After this experimental tilt, as no further opposition was hazarded, the white-dress rule was supposed to be imperative. That evening Dolly Kempton came to me, her pretty face clouded, her young arms loaded.

Poor Dolly; I divined her trouble before she voiced it. She was a delicate little creature, studious and refined, yet not exactly popular among her mates. She was poor, undisguisedly and undeniably so. She lived with her widowed mother and an aged woman known as Aunt Marty, a queer, irresponsible old body, who with the slightest possible claim had burdened them for years. With pauperism staring her in the face she had fled for shelter to Mrs. Kempton, who was herself in straitened circumstances. The connection between them was of the slightest, and entailed neither legal nor moral obligation; yet she cared for the poor soul kindly, so stretched her meagre income that it covered the bare necessities of life for the three—herself, her daughter and their perennial guest.

Knowing the circumstances, I could well understand what a perplexing question graduating expenses must be in that pinched household; but I was hardly prepared for the solution which Dolly's big bundle contained. She opened it, spreading before my astonished eyes a garment quaintly beautiful in tint and texture, but grotesque in figure and design. An ancient dress of white silk tissue, gayly brocaded with huge garlands of pink roses and green leaves. The fabric itself was exquisitely fine and delicate, the groundwork time-yellowed into the softest ivory tint; but, alas, the passing years had wrought no such refining change upon the overblown roses and overgrown leaves running riotously over the scant skirt and low bodice of this impossible gown.

"Dear Miss Deacon," said Dolly, with a little nervous laugh that had in it a hint of tears, "do you think any circumstance or combination of circumstances could make it one's duty to wear that for a graduating dress?"

I looked at her in astonishment.

"Mother wants me to wear it," she went on, "and indeed I want to, after a fashion; yet all the same my soul abhors those ancient roses. You see, it was Aunt Marty's wedding gown, and in her eyes as fine and valuable as ever. Through all the shifts and changes of her most unhappy life she has clung to this sole relic of happier days. I fancy that after her husband's death his people made much of her for a time. Her father was wealthy, and there was always the chance of his relenting; but as one by one her overtures were ignored and her letters returned unopened this possibility grew less and less, until, after the family moved east, it ceased altogether. She was never strong or smart or capable, and little by little everyone's patience gave way, until even our home, with its many privations, seemed a very haven of rest to her. This afternoon Mrs. Mason called and talked of nothing but 'the necessary expenses of the coming occasion.' She left poor auntie nearly frantic and absolutely determined to throw herself upon the town. She has felt it her duty ever since she became so helpless with rheumatism. Nothing but the fact that she had rather die than live with Mary Ann Biggs has kept her with us for the last year. Poor old soul, she would have a hard time with that rough woman in that great barn full of paupers. We have made ourselves out perfect Vanderbilts to keep her quiet; but today she would not be pacified, and after nearly crying herself sick wrote to the selectmen. Before she sent the letter, however, she thought of this dress. The idea of it came as a sort of reprieve. If she provided my graduating dress she might venture to stay a little longer. If not, she is going at once. You see why I would like to wear the dress, and besides a few dollars saved is really an object with us; still, those dreadful roses—do you think I ever, ever can?"

The roses were dreadful. I almost doubted Mrs. Kempton's skill in their behalf, and I pitied the girl, shrinking with all her heart from a mortifying ordeal, but I knew there was only one answer to her question.

"Yes, my dear," said I, "I think you can and will. It takes a deal of pluck to have a tooth out, you know, but the sharp, relieving pain is far easier to bear than weeks of dull, wearing anguish. It is going to take real grit to wear that flowered dress, but the discomfort of an hour is not to be compared to the remorse of a lifetime."

"Just what mother told me," said Dolly, bundling up her unwelcome possession.

I did not see the dress again, but I heard a deal about it before the important day arrived. I wanted to explain matters, but Dolly positively forbade anything of the kind, and so her flowered gown was regarded by some as a necessary concession to poverty, by others as a sign of open insubordination against the white-dress rule.

Graduation day dawned bright and clear. The church was crowded. The expected governor arrived in excellent season, bringing with him a visiting senator, and everything seemed harmonious with the exception of one rosy-looking dress among a half-dozen white ones.

The exercises passed off with what might be termed "great eclat." The young ladies were graceful and winning, their parts well prepared, their enunciation clear and distinct. The young gentlemen were less awkward than usual under such circumstances. The pink dress was so modernized that it could not be called conspicuous; still I saw the consciousness of its vivid roses stamped on the flushed cheeks of its wearer when she stepped forward to read her essay.

It was a very unambitious effort, simply a prose version of the story of Evangeline. Yet I saw with surprise that Senator Borden, a scholar as well as politician, gave the short reading the most profound and marked attention.

After the exercises the eminent visitors held an informal reception, shaking hands with everyone, and good-naturedly giving their autographs to all petitioners. Dolly, however, took no part in this bit of impromptu festivity, but, anxious to divest herself of her obnoxious finery, hurried at once from the church.

When the crowd had nearly dispersed Senator Borden surprised me by asking, with an expression of real interest, for the young lady in pink. I told him her name and volunteered the information that she had gone directly home.

"I am sorry," said he. "I wanted to meet her. Her face, her voice, her gestures, all seemed wonderfully familiar. I cannot place the resemblance, but it moved me strangely. Her name tells me nothing, and yet her face, her dress, some trick of voice or manner, took me back half a century. Ah!" with a sudden start. "I have it now; it was my sister she recalled. She wore just such a rosy gown the last time I ever saw her. Poor Marty! Pardon me, Miss Deacon, but do you know anything of her family history? The resemblance may be purely accidental, but it interests me."

Something of his interest had communicated itself to me with his voluntary exclamation of "Poor Marty!" the girl who wore just such a rosy gown the last time he ever saw her.

"Mr. Borden," said I, eagerly, "might it not have been the noticeable dress, instead of the girl's personality, that impressed you? Forty years ago it belonged to Martha Paget; was, in fact, her wedding gown."

"Martha Paget!" cried he, "that was my sister's name. She was older than I, and very beautiful, but she disobeyed my father. He never forgave her, and while he lived I never heard her name mentioned. Since his death I have searched for her long and unavailingly."

"I think your search is ended," said I, "and that you will find her living with Mrs. Kempton in this village."

"Is it far from here? Would you show me the way?" questioned he, eagerly; and the next moment we were hurrying down the broad elm-shaded street.

As we neared the Kempton cottage I saw Mrs. Paget sitting on the tiny, vine-wreathed piazza. Her soft, white hair shone in the sunlight; her pain distorted hands lay idly on her lap, her cotton gown and stiffly-starched apron were clean and speckless; but her face, sorrow-seamed and time-defaced, bore no trace of bloom or beauty.

"And yet," said my companion, seeming to divine my thoughts, "it is Marty herself; the very image of our mother as I saw her last." He went swiftly up the little graveled path, his face growing visibly paler as he walked.

Just in front of her he stopped, and for a moment's space no word passed between them. Then the woman arose, her worn face working, her faded eyes brightening, her hands appealingly extended.

"Father," she cried, "father, forgive me!"

"Father died years ago," answered Senator Borden, gently, "and ever since I have been searching for you, my sister!"

"Bennie! Bennie!" she screamed, flinging herself toward him. The scene that followed was too sacred for stranger eyes to look upon, and so I quietly withdrew, going back to my delayed duties.

That afternoon I was "a personage" in the village. Over and over again I told the story, fairly revelling in the first bit of romance that had ever stirred the monotony of my quiet life.

Senator Borden made immediate arrangements to remove his sister to his own home. But she, poor soul, in abject fear of her august sister-in-law, clung to the dear second cousin who had so brightened the years of her adversity.

A compromise was at last effected, Mrs. Kempton selling her little home and removing to Anderson, where Mr. Borden lived, and where the famous Anderson seminary was located. To attend this school had long been Dolly's highest ambition—an ambition which a grateful brother's liberality made it perfectly possible to gratify.

In a few days the little ripple of excitement that attended their departure died away, leaving in its place only a memory.

I missed Dolly sadly, feeling sure that the duties and pleasures of her new life would soon blot out all interest in her less favored friends.

I realized my mistake when, weeks afterward, I received a letter from her which wrought in my life a delightful change.

"One of our teachers," she wrote, "has resigned, and Senator Borden has secured the position for you. He knows how you helped and encouraged me through the pink-dress ordeal, and he is very glad of this opportunity to show his appreciation of your good sense and kindness."

A day or two later this delightful news was officially confirmed, and I at once set about my modest preparations for departure. Just before I left I called upon old Deacon Dudley and found him not only sympathetic but fairly jubilant over my improved prospects.

"I gave you your first chance," said he, "and I presume to say I helped you to your second one. I talked quite a spell with the senator when he was here, and I gave you a first-class 'recommend.' 'She is young,' said I, 'and no great things to look at, but she is a master hand at figgerin'.'"

I thanked the old gentleman for his doubtful compliment with becoming gratitude. Not for the world would I have pained his kindly heart by the knowledge that anything so frivolous as a pink frock had far more to do with my good fortune than his unique and well-meant "recommend."—Chicago Record.

NEW DEMAND ON TURKEY

A Much Stronger Note Presented by This Government.

The Administration Shows Its Determination to Collect Indemnity Through Regular Diplomatic Channels.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The latest demand on the Porte is calculated to dispel the last lingering doubt of that sublime body as to the inexorable determination of this Government that the promised indemnity of $100,000 must be paid above board through the recognized diplomatic channels. Mr. Griscom had no discretion to permit the Turkish officials to remain any longer under the delusion that it was merely the money we wanted and that we should be willing to shut our eyes while the amount passed between a shipbuilder and the missionary agency.

In the month that has passed since the demand was urged the Turkish Government has displayed considerable ingenuity in its efforts to extricate itself from a possible rupture with the United States. The engineer-in-chief of the Ottoman navy has arrived in this country to be on hand in case it is found necessary to make contracts for extensive repairs on Turkish warships at the Cramp shipyard. Charles H. Cramp has called on Secretary Hay and present documentary proof of Ahmed Pacha's ability and readiness to pay $100,000 indemnity to the missionaries. As understood here, the Turkish naval administration wanted the Cramps to do a round million dollars' worth of repairs on a few old ironclads of the Bosporus fleet, with a retaining fee of ten per cent, to appease the missionaries at the outset.

This indirect assurance of Turkey's recognition of the indebtedness and the requirement of promptness in its settlement, while gratifying in some degree to the State Department, in view of its proof that the Turks at last were actually moving in the matter, was not regarded as offering a solution which a great nation could with dignity and self-respect adopt. Mr. Griscom has therefore hastened to disabuse the mind of the Porte, with the chances that an ultimatum on the subject may yet be avoided.

In the meantime it is hoped that the refusal by the Government of Mr. Cramp's good offices will not deter the Turkish naval authorities from having their warships restored on this side of the Atlantic, where it can be done better and cheaper than anywhere else in the world.

Note Presented By Mr. Griscom.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (By Cable).—The United States Legation having vainly waited four weeks for a reply to the note of April 24 regarding the American indemnity claims, Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Charge d'Affaires has handed to Tewfik Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a new note couched in more precise terms and insisting upon a prompt settlement. The note produced a great impression, as the Porte thought the matter postponed, if not abandoned.

LYNCHING AT PUEBLO, COL.

Mob Hangs a Negro Who Had Killed Two Young Girls.

PUEBLO, Col. (Special).—Five minutes after Calvin Kimblern, the colored murderer, reached Pueblo from Denver, where he was captured, his almost naked corpse was being dragged through the streets by as many men as could lay hands on a rope around his neck, followed by a howling mob of at least 3000 people. The six officers in charge of the prisoner made no attempt to resist the mob.

As the train pulled into the Eighth Street Station, Kimblern was pushed out of the front end of the smoking car and into the hands of the mob. A noose was cast around his neck. Many hands at once seized it. Kimblern made but slight resistance. Heavy steel manacles bound his wrists, and he was helpless. He was dragged, face downward, over the railroad tracks. The noose was tightened about his neck, and he was undoubtedly dead before he was hanged to a telegraph pole two blocks from the station. Twice the rope broke after the body had been hauled up, but the third attempt at hanging was successful.

Mayor West exhorted the mob, which included some women, to disperse, but long after the hanging many in the crowd, both boys and young men, danced about the remains. It was finally taken to the morgue.

On the journey from Denver Kimblern was fully aware of the fate that awaited him here, but he retained his composure and smoked or slept much of the time. Kimblern assaulted and murdered two young girls at the orphan asylum. He also tried to kill his wife.

DARING WESTERN GIRL.

"Buffalo" Jones's Daughter Captures Alive a Rocky Mountain Lamb.

CARBONDALE, Col. (Special).—Miss Olive Jones has, by a daring exploit, captured alive the first of the six Rocky Mountain sheep to be sent to the Smithsonian Institute. The animal is only a few weeks old and was caught in the mountains near Redstone. The girl saw the mother hide the young one on a precipitous ledge.

"Buffalo" Jones tied a rope under his daughter's arms, swung her over the brink of the cliff and lowered her to the ledge below. Then with the lamb in her arms, the girl was pulled back to the top. Jones is working for the Government and has a special permit from the State of Colorado.

Shot Dead by Car Strikers.

The sixteenth day of the street car strike at St. Louis, Mo., was marked by renewed rioting, resulting in one death and several more casualties. Duncan K. MacRae, a special policeman, was shot through the lungs, dying a few minutes later while being taken to the dispensary in an ambulance. MacRae was on the front platform of the car to guard the motorman when he was shot. A few minutes later in another riot, Edward Mantz, three years old, was shot, the bullet lodging in his leg.

Rhode Island Judge Resigns.

Chief Justice Charles Matteson of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island has resigned. He has served the full term of twenty-five years and has long desired to retire and go to Europe for his health.

Woman's Suffrage in London.

The House of Commons has passed the bill which makes women eligible for election as Aldermen and Councillors in London. The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 248 to 122 amid loud cheers

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Horrible Murder Near West Chester.

After running down many clews in their search for the murderer of Mrs. Stella Morrison, the twenty-six-year-old wife of William Morrison, a well-known farmer, who was brutally beaten to death at her home, four miles from West Chester, the authorities decided on the arrest of James Morrison, the woman's father-in-law, who was the first to announce the crime. The elder Morrison, who is upward of eighty years of age, was working in a field about half a mile away from the house, and it was about 4 o'clock when he returned home. On the floor lay the woman's body, her head in a pool of blood, with her skull crushed in. There was evidence of a terrible struggle. Alongside of the body lay a heavy hickory club with sharp edges and an iron handle on one end. It was covered with blood and hair and one heavy blow from it would have been sufficient to kill a man. The woman's face was smashed in and her body was also badly bruised. The body had lain in such a position that the door of the room could not be opened and the murderer had to move it to a different place to escape. The elder Morrison immediately called for help, and word was sent to the woman's husband, who was away at his work all day. The dead woman's maiden name was Stella Brown. She was a daughter of Adley Brown, of West Chester, and, according to Morrison, was married to him three years ago last September.

Chestnut Farm Burned.

The famous Chestnut Farm, belonging to Thomas Harrington, of New York City, and situated on the Tolyhanna Creek, Monroe County, was destroyed in a forest fire which ravaged a large territory in the section. Efforts to fight the fire were powerless, as the wind was very high. One man, John Wildrick, died from excitement while the fire was raging. It is believed that the fire was started by careless fishermen, and a reward is offered for information leading to their detection. Mr. Harrington had converted a wild section of woodland into a chestnut farm. The experiment was successful until the recent dry spell, when the place was ravaged by fires and thousands of young trees destroyed.

Fined For Breaking Game Laws.

Thomas Oakley, John Bauer, S. E. Thurston and Fred and John Herroder, who were arrested at Mount Vernon, N. Y., charged with violating the game laws of Pennsylvania, were taken to Wilkesbarre for a hearing. They were arraigned before Magistrate Gaughan, and after pleading guilty, paid fines of $50 each and costs, the whole amounting in the aggregate to $306. The specific charge against the defendants was shipping game out of the State which was a violation of a recent act of Assembly. It was a test case, and the aid of the Governor was enlisted in running down the violators of the law.

Guards' Camp Ground Laid Out

General Snowden and other National Guard officers have inspected the site at Mount Gretna of the next division encampment, from August 4 to 11. The First Brigade camp site was located on the State rifle ground, and that of the Third Brigade on its old site, at the western end of the big parade grounds. Three regiments of the Second Brigade will have their camp at the western end of the State rifle range, while the remaining two regiments and headquarters will be located near Colebrook.

Officers For Daughters of 1812.

The annual meeting of the State Society of the Daughters of 1812 was held at Harrisburg, at which the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg; First Vice-President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Allegheny; Second Vice-President, Mrs. David Kirk, of Pittsburg; Secretary, Mrs. Catharine Egle, of Harrisburg; Registrar, Mrs. William Walls, Lewisburg; Historian, Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Media; Surgeon, Dr. Millie Chapman, Pittsburg; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. George S. Chambers, Harrisburg.

Combined Large Families.

Greentown, Pike County, is a small place on the map, but it furnished a record for speedy courtship and marriage. A few days ago Jerry Sherer, of Maplewood, a widower, with six children, was introduced to Mrs. Augustus Hoser, of Greentown, a widow with a family of seven. It was a case of love at first sight. They found they that were intended for one another, and after a courtship of forty-eight hours they were married. Their thirteen children fill up the house.

Strength Lay in His Hair.

Blacksmith Cornelius Fireing, near Royersford, has been noted for his exceedingly long hair and whiskers. He had them cut a few days ago, and went to his shop, remarking that he was now cleaned up for the summer. He had scarcely commenced work when he fell dead. Many people of the neighborhood believe that, like Samson, he was weakened by the loss of his hair. The actual cause of his death was apoplexy.

Wedded Without a Preacher.

Because it costs $5 to be wedded by a minister George Kocher, of Exeter, and Ella Baird, of Laketon, married themselves. They bought a marriage license for fifty cents at Tunkhannock, and in the presence of Constable Thomas Harding and Commissioners' Clerk George Doyle, they said there was no opposition to their union and acknowledged themselves married. Neither is a bit romantic. The bridegroom is fifty-eight and the bride thirty-eight.

Mrs. Anna Gilmore Kills Herself.

Mrs. Anna Gilmore, wife of Major J. C. Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Pennsylvania State troops, committed suicide at her home in Ridley Park in the presence of her husband and two sons. She used a razor, with which she nearly severed her head. Mrs. Gilmore had been ill for a long time, and her husband was making preparations to place her in a sanitarium for treatment.

Life's Value Split on Half a Cent.

The peculiar verdict of $466.37½ was given by a jury in the court at Lebanon to Mr. and Mrs. George Stasch, of Austria, for the loss of their son, John Stasch, aged eighteen years. The boy was killed on the Cornwall iron ore banks by the explosion of a charge of dynamite. The accident was due to the carelessness of the foreman.

Poison Wholesale For Dogs.

Some person in the twin boroughs of Royersford and Spring City during the past two weeks has been poisoning valuable dogs. Thus far seventeen canines have been found dead in their owners' yards. The poisoner places arsenic on beef and throws it to the animals.

Murderer Hanged.

Frank J. Krause was hanged in the county jail at Allentown for the murder of his sweetheart, Maggie Guth, at Cedarville, on March 3, 1899, on which occasion he also fatally wounded Owen Kern.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Victor's Shout—The Joy of Overcoming Difficulties—The Satisfaction Expressed by Christ on the Outcome of His Earthly Labors.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows in an unusual way the antagonisms that Christ overcame and finds a balsam for all wounded hearts; text, John xvii., 4, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do."

There is a profound satisfaction in the completion of anything we have undertaken. We lift the capstone with exultation, while, on the other hand, there is nothing more disappointing than, after having toiled in a certain direction, to find that our time is wasted and our investment profitless. Christ came to throw up a highway on which the whole world might, if it chose, mount into heaven. He did it. The foul mouthed crew who attempted to tread on Him could not extinguish the sublime satisfaction which He expressed when He said: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me do."

Alexander the Great was wounded, and the doctors could not medicate his wounds, and he seemed to be dying, and in his dream the sick man saw a plant with a peculiar flower, and he dreamed that that plant was put upon his wound and that immediately it was cured. And Alexander, waking from his dream, told this to the physician, and the physician wandered out until he found just the kind of plant which the sick man had described, brought it to him, and the wound was healed. Well, the human race had been hurt with the ghastliest of all wounds—that of sin. It was the business of Christ to bring a balm for that wound—the balm of divine restoration. In carrying this business to a successful issue the difficulties were stupendous.

In many of our plans we have our friends to help us; some to draw a sketch of the plan, others to help us in the execution. But Christ fought every inch of His way against bitter hostility and amid circumstances all calculated to depress and defeat.

In the first place, His worldly occupbtion was against Him. I find that He earned His livelihood by the carpenter's trade, an occupation always to be highly regarded and respected. But you know as well as I do that in order to succeed in any employment one must give his entire time to it, and I have to declare that the fatigues of carpentry were unfavorable to the execution of a mission which required all mental and physical faculties. Through high, hard, dry, husky, insensate Judaism to hew a way for a new and glorious dispensation was a stupendous undertaking that was enough to demand all the concentrated energies even of Christ. We have a great many romantic stories about what men with physical toil have accomplished in intellectual departments, but you know that after a man has been toiling all day with adz and saw and hammer, plane and ax, about all he can do is to rest. A weary body is an unfavorable adjunct to a toiling mind. You, whose life in purely mechanical, if you were called to the upbuilding of a kingdom, or the proclamation of a new code of morals, or the starting of a revolution which should upturn all nations, could get some idea of the incoherence of Christ's occupation with His heavenly mission.

In His father's shop no more intercourse was necessary than is ordinarily necessary in bargaining with men that have work to do, yet Christ, with hands hard from use of tools of trade, was called forth to become a public speaker, to preach in the face of mobs, while some wept, and some shook their fists, and some gnashed upon Him with their teeth, and many wanted Him out of the way. To address orderly and respectful assemblages is not so easy as it may seem, but it requires more energy and more force and more concentration to address an exasperated mob. The villagers of Nazareth heard the pounding of His hammer, but all the wide reaches of eternity were to hear the stroke of His spiritual up-building.

So also His habits of dress and diet were against Him. The mighty men of Christ's time did not appear in apparel without trinkets and adornments. None of the Cæsars would have appeared in citizen's apparel. Yet here was a man, here was a professed king, who always wore the same coat. Indeed it was far from shabby, for after He had worn it a long while the gamblers thought it worth raffling about, but still it was far from being an imperial robe. It was a coat that any ordinary man might have worn on an ordinary occasion.

Neither was there any pretension in His diet. No cupbearer with golden chalice brought Him wine to drink. On the seashore He ate fish, first having broiled it Himself. No one fetched Him water to drink; but, bending over the well in Samaria, He begged a drink. He sat at only one banquet, and that not at all sumptuous, for to relieve the awkwardness of the host one of the guests had to prepare wine for the company.

Other kings ride in a chariot; He walked. Other kings, as they advance, have heralds ahead and applauding subjects behind; Christ's retinue was made up of sunburned fishermen. Other kings sleep under embroidered canopy; this one on a shelterless hill, riding but once, as far as I now remember, on a colt, and that borrowed.

His poverty was against Him. It requires money to build great enterprises. Men of means are afraid of a penniless projector lest a loan be demanded. It requires money to print books, to build institutions, to pay instructors. No wonder the wise men of Christ's time laughed at this penniless Christ. "Why," they said, "who is to pay for this new religion? Who is to charter the ships to carry the missionaries? Who is to pay the salaries of the teachers? Shall wealthy, established religion be discomfited by a penniless Christ?"

So there have been men of wonderful magnetism of person. But hear me while I tell you of a poor young Man who came up from Nazareth to produce a thrill which has never been excited by any other. Napoleon had around him the memories of Marengo and Austerlitz and Jena, but here was a Man who had fought no battles, who wore no epaulets, who brandished no sword. He had probable never seen a prince or shaken hands with a nobleman.

The only extraordinary person we know of as being in His company was His own mother, and she was so poor that, in the most delicate and solemn hour that comes to a woman's soul, she was obliged to lie down among drivers grooming the beasts of burden.

Again, I remark, there was no organization in His behalf, and that was against Him. When men propose any great work, they band together, they write letters of agreement, they take oaths of fealty, and the more complete the organization the more and complete the success. Here was one who went forth without any organization and alone. If men had a mind to join in His company, all right; if they had a mind not to join in His company, all well. If they came, they were greeted with no loud salutation; if they went away, they were sent with no bitter anathema. Peter departed, and Christ turned and looked at him; that was all.

All this was against Him. Did any one ever undertake such an enterprise amid such infinite embarrassments and by such modes? And yet I am here to say it ended in a complete triumph. Notwithstanding His worldly occupation, His poverty, His plain face, His unpretending garb, the fact that He was schoolless, the fact that He had a brief life, the fact that He was not accompanied by any visible organization—notwithstanding all that, in an exhilaration which shall be prolonged in everlasting chorals, He declared, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do."

In the eye infirmary how many diseases of that delicate organ have been cured? But Jesus says to one blind, "Be open!" and the light of heaven rushes through gates that have never before been opened. The frost of an ax may kill a tree, but Jesus smites one dead with a word. Chemistry may do many wonderful things, but what chemist at a wedding, when the wine gave out, could change a pail of water into a cask of wine? What human voice could command a school of fish? Yet here is a voice that marshals the scally tribes until, in a place where they had let down the net and pulled it up with no fish in it, they let it down again, and the disciples lay hold and began to pull, when, by reason of the multitude of fish, the net broke. Nature is His servant. The flowers—He twisted them into His sermons; the winds—they were His lullaby when He slept in the boat; the rain it hung glittering on the thick foliage of the parables; the star of Bethlehem—it sang a Christmas carol over His birth; the rocks—they beat a dirge at His death. Behold His victory over the grave! The hinges of the family vault become very rusty because they are never opened except to take another in. There is a knob on the outside of the door of the sepulcher, but none on the inside. Here comes the Conqueror of Death. He enters that realm and says, "Daughter of Jairus, sit up!" and she sits up. To Lazarus, "Come forth!" and he came forth. To the widow's son He said, "Get up from that bier!" and he goes home with his mother. Then Jesus snatched up the keys of death and hung them to His girdle and cried until all the graveyards of the earth heard Him: "O death, I will be thy plague! O grave, I will be thy destruction!"

No man could go through all the obstacles I have described, you say, without having a nature supernatural. In that arm, amid its muscles and nerves and bones, were intertwisted the energies of omnipotence. In the syllables of that voice there was the emphasis of the eternal God. That foot that walked the deck of the ship in Gennesaret shall stamp kingdoms of darkness into demolition. This poverty struck Christ owned Augustus, owned the sanhedrin, owned Tiberias, owned all the castles on its beach and all the skies that looked down into its water—owned all the earth and all the heavens. To Him of the plain coat belonged the robes of celestial royalty. He who walked the road to Emmaus the lightnings were the fire shod steeds of His chariot. Yet there are those who look on and see Christ turn water into wine, and they say, "It was sleight of hand!" And they see Christ raise the dead to life, and they say: "Easily explained; not really dead; playing dead!" And they see Christ giving sight to the blind man, and they say, "Clairvoyant doctor!" Oh, what shall they do on the day when Christ rises up in judgment and the hills shall rock and the trumpets shall call, peal on peal? In the time o' Theodosius the Great there was a great assault made upon the divinity of Jesus Christ, and during that time Theodosius the Great called his own son to sit on the throne with him and be a copartner in the government of the empire, and one day the old bishop came and bowed down before Theodosius, the emperor, and passed out of the room, and the emperor was offended, saying to the old bishop, "Why didn't you pay the same honor to my son, who shares with me in the government?" Then the old bishop turned to the young man and said, "The Lord bless thee, my young man," but still paid him no such honor as he had paid to the Emperor. And the Emperor was still offended and displeased when the old bishop turned to Theodosius the Great and said to him "You are offended with me because I don't pay the same honor to your son, whom you have made copartner in the government of this empire, the same honor I pay to you, and yet you encourage multitudes of people in your realm to deny the Son of God equal authority, equal power, with God the Father."

My subject also reassures us of the fact that in all our struggles we have a sympathizer. You cannot tell Christ anything new about hardship. I do not think that wide ages of eternity will take the scars from His punctured side and His lacerated temples and His sore hands. You will never have a burden weighing so many pounds as that burden Christ carried up the bloody hill. You will never have any suffering worse than He endured when, with tongue hot and cracked and inflamed and swollen, He moaned, "I thirst." You will never be surrounded by worse hostility than that which stood around Christ's feet, foaming, reviling, livid with rage, howling down His prayers and snuffing up the smell of blood. O ye faint hearted, O ye troubled, O ye persecuted One, here is a heart that can sympathize with you!

Again, and lastly, I learn from all that has been said to-day that Christ was awfully in earnest. If it had not been a momentous mission, He would have turned back from it disgusted and discouraged. He saw you in a captivity from which He was resolved to extricate you, though it cost Him all sweat, all tears, all blood. He came a great way to save you. He came from Bethlehem here, through the place of skulls, through the charnel house, through banishment. There was not among all the ranks of celestials one being who would do as much for you. I lay His crushed heart at your feet today. Let it not be told in heaven that you deliberately put your foot on it. While it will take all the ages of eternity to celebrate Christ's triumph, I am here to make the startling announcement that because of the rejection of this mission on the part of some of you all that magnificent work of garden and cross and grave is, so far as you are concerned, a failure. Helena the Empress, went to the Holy Land to find the cross of Christ. Getting to the Holy Land, there were three crosses excavated, and the question was which of the crosses was Christ's cross. They took a dead body, tradition says, and put it upon one of the crosses and there was no life, and they took the dead body and put it upon another cross and there was no life; but, tradition says when the dead body was put up against the third cross it sprang into life. The dead man lived again. Oh, that the life giving power of the Son of God might dart your dead soul into an eternal life, beginning this day! "Awake, thou sleepest and rise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life!" Live now! And live forever!

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 3.

Subject: The Twelve Sent Forth, Matt ix., 35 to x., 8—Golden Text, Matt. x. 20—Memory Verses, ix., 36-38—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

35. "Jesus went about." This shows that Jesus was actively engaged in the work. "The gospel of the kingdom." He proclaimed the good news of His spiritual kingdom which He came to set up in the hearts of men. Paul says it consists of "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." He told them of a kingdom of grace and glory now to be set up under the government of a Mediator. "And healing every sickness." To His preaching He joins all works of mercy and temporal assistance to the bodies of men. "Among the people." He taught not only in the wealthy cities, but in the poor villages and in the private houses, and wherever He found earnest hearers.

36. "When He saw the multitudes." The country was very densely populated at this time. This and the next two verses are an introduction to the account given in the following chapter. Several reasons led to His commissioning the twelve apostles and sending them out to preach. (1) The growing eagerness of the people to hear the new gospel. The demand could not be satisfied by one preacher. (2) The growing opposition of the Pharisees made apparent the necessity of not only appointing, but of training men to preach Christ's gospel. (3) It was because He pitied the multitude, who were like harassed and panting sheep without a shepherd, and like a harvest left unreapt for want of laborers. "With compassion." An emphatic word showing how Christ was moved in His great love for the people. "Because they fainted." Distressed and scattered. R. V. This refers to their spiritual condition rather than to their physical ailments. "As sheep." No creature is more apt to go astray than a sheep, and having gone astray none are more helpless. They are exposed to hunger, cold and ravenous beasts. Sinful souls are as lost sheep. "Having no shepherd." They had many teachers, but none who cared for their souls, and none who were able, if they had been willing, to give them such instruction as they needed. Their teachers, instead of serving God, served their own glory and gain.

37. "Harvest plenteous laborers few." There are multitudes to be won for the new kingdom—multitudes prepared to hear, for their spirits were broken under personal and national sorrow; but the number of right teachers was small.—Geikie. The Lord of the harvest was being deprived of His harvest for want of laborers to gather it in. What an accusation against the scribes and priests!

38. "Pray ye therefore." Successful laborers are obtained in answer to prayer. When things look discouraging we should pray more and fear less. "The Lord of the harvest." The great, divine Teacher. The one who is able to give a harvest of souls. "Send forth." Prepare and call many to preach the gospel. There is something greater than preaching and that is to make preachers. Those whom God sends forth succeed, those who send themselves forth, sooner or later fail. How shall we preach except we be sent? "Laborers." Jesus wants laborers; there are only a very few who really work. A careless, easy-going minister will always do actual harm.

1. "His twelve disciples." After spending the preceding night in prayer, the Lord called the disciples together and chose twelve, which suggests that He had in mind the twelve patriarchs, heads of the tribes of Israel. They were called together as disciples, but after receiving authority they became apostles. "He gave them power." Luke adds, "authority." All rightful authority is derived from Jesus Christ. All power is given unto Him, in heaven and in earth, and He alone can dispense power. "Against unclean spirits." "Over unclean spirits." R. V. The casting out of unclean spirits is here referred to as distinct from healing diseases. "And to heal." The design of the gospel was to conquer the devil and cure the world. The power and authority thus given them would enable them to command the attention and respect of even the scribes and Pharisees.

2. "Apostles." The only place in this gospel where the word is used. It means, to send forth. The names of the twelve apostles were: Simon, Peter, Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew (Nathanael), Thomas (Didymus), Matthew (Levi), James the son of Alphens (called also James the Less, or little, because he was small of stature), Jude (Judas, Lebbeus, Thaddeus. The brother of James the Less, and author of the epistle which bears his name), Simon the Canaanite (called also Simon Zelotes, or Simon the Zealot. Canaanite has no reference to Canaan, but is derived from the Hebrew kana, zeal, and was applied to Simon because of his great zeal in preaching the gospel of Christ), and Judas Iscariot.

5. "Sent forth." They were sent two by two (Mark 6:7) in different directions. They were not to go alone. Each must have a companion to give counsel and help to each other in difficulties, and to cheer each other on the way. They would thus reach different classes of minds, and accomplish more real work. Two are more than twice one. "Go not." Do not take any road leading to Gentile population. The time had not come for establishing missions to the Gentiles. A base of operations must be secured among the Jews. This limitation was confined to this mission. "Enter ye not." Salvation must first be offered to the Jews, and to have gone to the Samaritans at this time would have been a stumbling-block to the Jews.

6. "To the lost sheep." The Jewish church was the ancient fold of God, but the sheep had wandered away and were lost, and unless they were again found and brought back to God they would be lost eternally. "House of Israel." The Jews, descendants of Israel. He looked with compassion upon them because they had strayed into the paths of sin and error, and were in a wandering and dangerous condition. "The Gentiles also had been as lost sheep." 1 Pet., 2:25.

7. "Preach." They were to be itinerant preachers. "Kingdom of heaven is at hand." We should still make the kingdom of heaven the subject of our preaching, and tell the world that the kingdom has come. The King is now here, and salvation is offered freely to all who will repent. Matt. 3; 2; 4:17.

8. "Raise the dead." This is wanting in many manuscripts, and is believed by several good authorities to be spurious, although retained in R. V. The first instance in which an apostle raised the dead is recorded in the books of Acts. 9:36-42. It seems very improbable that our Lord imparted at so early a period this highest of all forms of supernatural power. "Freely give." As you have received miraculous powers without paying for them, exert those powers without receiving compensation.

Cost of the War With Spain.

The cost of the Spanish-American War was about $355,000,000.

BIG WALL STREET CRASH

Suspension of Price, McCormick & Co., in New York City.

LIABILITIES REACH $13,000,000.

The Firm Had Large Holdings of Cotton in the Face of a Falling Market—Had Customers All Over the Country—Failure the Largest in Many Years—Firm Assigned Without Preferences.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Price, McCormick & Co., members of the Stock, Cotton and Produce exchanges of this city, and of the Chicago Board of Trade, have announced their inability to meet their engagements, and have suspended with liabilities of $13,000,000, "nearly all of which," so an official statement says, "is well secured." The firm made an assignment, without preferences, to William J. Curtis. The firm was long of cotton in the face of a fast falling market.

The firm of Price, McCormick & Co. is composed of Theodore H. Price, W. G. McCormick, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Walter W. Price and George Crocker. The last named is a member of the well known California family, and was a special partner in the firm to the extent of $500,000. Mr. Stuart-Wortley is an Englishman and is a son-in-law of Rear-Admiral Schley. Mr. McCormick is a nephew of Cyrus McCormick, of McCormick mower and reaper fame, and is a resident of Chicago.

In point of liabilities the failure is the largest that has occurred in the Street in many years. It is more important in this respect than the famous eleven million dollar failure of Decker, Howell & Co., on November 11, 1890, or of Grant & Ward, in 1884. In fact, it is said Wall street has to go back to the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., and of Duncan, Sherman & Co., for collapses of as considerable magnitude. In effect, however, the failure is not as far reaching as either of the last mentioned business disasters.

The firm went heavily into transactions in cotton, stocks, and grain, and had correspondents all over the country. None of the big speculative interests was identified with them, and the operations of the firm were for the public account. Their customers were widely scattered in many different cities.

Early in the day rumors were current that a prominent firm was in trouble, and later it became generally understood that Price, McCormick & Co. was the house referred to. Prior to the formal announcement of the suspension the cotton market had broken over twenty points under terrific selling for both accounts from all directions.

The firm has long been regarded as the leading supporter of the market, and at one time it was said they were going to put August cotton up to ten cents. The decline of the past month, however, was against them, and, despite their efforts, they could not hold the market up. The firm's bullish attitude was surmised in the cotton market, and it is thought to have stimulated the recent activity of cotton bears.

On the Produce Exchange the effect of the failure was almost wholly sentimental

Branches in New England.

BOSTON (Special).—Price, McCormick & Co. have several branches in New England Their business in this city has been transacted through various brokers' houses, including the firms of George A. Fernald & Co., Hayden Stone & Co., Towle & Fitzgerald, Lee Higginson & Co. and others.

BRIDE STRICKEN AT THE ALTAR.

Miss Leavitt Has a Hemorrhage of the Brain While Waiting to Be Married.

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special).—Miss Hannah Leavitt, of South Manchester, who was to have become the bride of John Wrenn, of Waterbury, was stricken just as she reached the altar on the arm of her intended husband, and dropped to the floor apparently dead. The church was filled with friends of the bridal couple.

The bridesmaid, Miss Nellie Leavitt, a sister, came to her assistance, and, not rallying from the faint, the stricken bride elect was taken into the parochial residence, which is near the church. Dr. T H. Weldon was summoned and found that Miss Leavitt was suffering from hemorrhage of the brain. The wedding party was dismissed, and the Rev. Father Murphy who was to have performed the ceremony sent the big audience at the church away

Much sympathy is being expressed for the afflicted family. Miss Leavitt has been under Dr. Weldon's care for three weeks, suffering with severe headaches, but she was apparently well on entering the church in the morning.

ITINERANT SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

Methodists Remove a Fundamental Feature of Their Religious Belief.

CHICAGO (Special). — The time limit on pastorates has been removed by the Methodist General Conference, the vote being 433 to 233, thus doing away with the itinerant system of the denomination. According to the amended discipline preachers will be appointed annually by the bishops, with no limit to the number of years a pastor may serve one congregation, except that of his own ability and popularity with his congregation.

After a lengthy and animated discussion the previous question was ordered by an overwhelming vote. The minority report and all amendments were tabled by a vote of 365 to 238. Substitutes offered by various delegates were howled down, and a yea and nay vote was ordered on the majority report, which was adopted. Thus the law of the Methodist Church, whereby a minister has been able to remain in one pastorate but five years, was abolished.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR CLOUD.

Russian Expedition to Study Strategical Possibilities in Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, China (By Cable).—Advices received here from Korea say Russian troops now occupy Masampho. It is added that they will prevent the passage of all comers over the territory in Korea claimed by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG (By Cable).—A plan for the defense of Manchuria has been drawn up. Six fortified posts will be erected For the purpose of strategical study General Sacharoff, chief of the Russian General Staff, is about to start for Manchuria accompanied by eight high Russian officers. This expedition is in order to prepare for a possible conflict with Japan.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

22			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 20
Firsts	—	@	19
Thirds to seconds	16½	@	19
State—Thirds to firsts	16½	@	19½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	19
Imitation Creamery	14	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	15½
Low grades	14	@	14½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9½	@	9¾
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5½
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	14½	@	15
State and Penn	14	@	14½
Western—Choice	13	@	14
Southern	11½	@	12
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 17½	@	2 20
Medium, 1899	—	@	2 12½
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 27½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 25
Yellow eye, 1899	—	@	2 20
Lima, Cal	3 52½	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 15
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Roxbury, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Strawberries, ₱ qt	5	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	15	@	22
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	65
Geese, ₱ pair	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	10
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	20	@	30
Chickens, State & Penn ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	—	@	13
Common to fair	7	@	9
Old odds	—	@	—
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	90	@	92½
Clover mixed	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Straw—Long rye	72½	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 40
Maine, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
L. I., ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Cabbages, Fla., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Onions, N. O., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Egyptian, ₱ bag	2 40	@	2 50
Turnips, N. C., ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 50
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	4 00
String beans, ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@	6 00
Egg plant, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 00
Celery, Fla., ₱ case	75	@	1 75
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Peas, ₱ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	—	@	75
Kale, ₱ bbl	25	@	50
Squash, Fla., ₱ basket	75	@	1 50
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	25	@	75
Cucumbers, ₱ basket	1 50	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	74⅞
No. 2 Red	—	@	80⅛
Corn—No. 2	41½	@	41¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	28½
Track mixed	27	@	28½
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
State	58	@	59
Lard—City	—	@	6.65c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 90	@	4 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 25	@	8 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 50
Country dressed	—	@	—
TOBACCO.			

Although the market for seed leaf tobacco was quiet, it was firm, and the following sales were made at pretty full prices: 200 cases crop 1898 Wisconsin Havana at 13c; 100 cases crop 1898 Pennsylvania seed leaf at 12c; 75 cases crop 1899 New England Havana seed, forced sweat, at 20@50c; 150 bales Havana at 75@95c in bond, and 200 bales Sumatra at 70c@$1.50 in bond.

GEORGIA'S MELON CROP.

Outlook Indicates That It Will Be About One-Third as Large as Last Year.

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special).—The Georgia melon crop last year was one of the largest known since this important branch of agriculture first began to be developed. A very large acreage was planted and the yield was an abundant one. The natural result was the glutting of the markets before the season was even fairly under way and the growers whose operations showed a margin of profit on the 1st of August were few and far between.

This year, however, there exists a very different state of affairs. Along the line of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, south of Albany, which is in the north central portion of the Georgia melon district, less than 6000 acres have been planted. Using former yields under favorable conditions as a basis for calculation, these 6000 acres will produce 1000 or possibly 1100 carloads. The latter figures represent the maximum estimate.

Along the line of the Central of Georgia, north and west of Albany, 5200 acres have been planted and it is certainly a liberal estimate to expect 1000 acres from this source. From all other districts not exceeding 200 cars will be shipped. The crop in sight, therefore, appears to be 2200, or possibly 2300, cars. Just what these figures amount to can be best appreciated when the fact is considered that last year the crop along the line of the Savannah, Florida and Western Road alone amounted to 3000 cars, while nearly as many were shipped from other points.

On a conservative estimate this year's crop will not be in excess of from 33 1-3 to 40 per cent. of that last year. That is the belief of melon growers and railroad men, and it is fully borne out by advices gathered from all over the melon district.

The acreage in cantaloupes is also small.

Cost of Coal in England.

The question of the price of coal in England becomes every day more acute. There is no doubt that the recent decline in the shares of British railways was caused by the higher price the companies paid for fuel last year and the expected further advance in the near future.

PENNSYLVANIA WANTS TO HELP M'KINLEY.

Her National Delegates Will So Vote on the Vice Presidency.

SO SAYS SENATOR PENROSE.

Colonel Quay, Who Will Head the Delegation From the Keystone State, Confers With Sergeant-at-Arms Wiswell About Details of the Great Convention.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, May 29.—United States Senator Boies Penrose, commenting upon the probable attitude of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican convention on the vice presidential issue, said today: "There has been no attempt to get the delegates from Pennsylvania to the national convention pledged or committed to any candidate for vice president. It may be accepted as a fact that the influential Republican leaders of this state are anxious and eager to do what is thought best for the success of the Republican ticket this fall. The opinion is general that the delegation to the national convention from Pennsylvania should defer action upon the matter of the vice presidency until they shall have an opportunity of conferring in Philadelphia with the party leaders from all over the country, and especially the close friends of the national administration. We in Pennsylvania have no concern about the result of the presidential election in our own state, but we are desirous of doing that which will strengthen the Republican organization in the so-called doubtful states. We want to strengthen the national ticket, and it is believed that the wishes of President McKinley and those whose opinions he values should be concurred in by the delegates from our state. I am free to say that it will be a pleasure for me to vote for any candidate for vice president whose nomination shall be regarded as most desirable by the president. I am confident that shold there be such a preference so indicated the delegation from Pennsylvania will be a unit in supporting such a candidacy."

Senator Penrose is a delegate from his congressional district, and he will co-operate with Colonel Quay in all matters. The Beaver statesman, who will be chairman of the delegation, is the leader of Pennsylvania's "big eight," the delegates-at-large.

During his visit to this city last week, Colonel Quay, as the member of the national committee from this state, had a long conference with Col. George N. Wiswell, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national convention. As a member of the executive committee of the national committee Colonel Quay is in touch with the influential men in the national committee, and he will participate in all the conferences regarding the detail work of the convention and the framing of the platform.

A MAGNIFICENT HALL.

All the arrangements for the convention have been completed by the local committee of arrangements, and the hall was yesterday formally transferred to Chairman Manley's sub-committee of the national committee.

Since Contractor Dietrich, on April 9, essayed the task of making the necessary alterations to the auditorium Saturday was the first weekday that found all hammers still in the great hall. So far as Contractor Dietrich was concerned the work of the convention hall was finished, and the great structure now awaits only its gala day attire of flags, bunting, pictures and flora and plant decorations to put it in shape for the memorable scenes which next month are to be enacted within its walls.

To one who entered the great structure yesterday afternoon it had a singularly impressive appearance. Its 15,080 chairs were all in place, but, save three or four policemen and a couple of firemen guarding it, the great building was deserted. As the visitor enters the doorway in the rear of the hall the appearance of the magnificent hall is deceptive, for the thousands of seats to the left and right of him cannot be viewed at a simple glance. But if he stand in one of the corners of the hall its immensity will become at once apparent.

AMPLE SEATING ROOM.

The convention hall is 310 feet long and 288 feet wide. The alterations which have just been completed have required 400,000 feet of lumber. The chairs, which are to be occupied by the 926 delegates, and a like number of alternates, allow a seating capacity of 20 inches in width. The visitors' chairs are so placed as to afford the occupants a seating space of 18 inches in width. In the section reserved for representatives of the press are 500 chairs. The press tables are six feet in length, and each will be occupied by three men. On the stage are two sections of seats, each section containing 243 chairs. The section on the right of the speaker's platform will be occupied by members of the Republican national committee, and that on the left by the speakers and distinguished visitors. The side aisles are four feet in width and the main aisles vary from six to eight feet.

All visitors to the convention hall will enter by the main entrance in the rear of the hall. A large number of exits, however, have been provided. Of these there are eight on each side of the building and four in the rear. It is estimated that the entire building can be cleared in five minutes.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 3, "How to Be a Good Neighbor"—Text, Luke x, 25-37.

"And when he saw him he had compassion." The vital question is not where shall I find my neighbors, but how shall I act toward them. It is difficult to reproduce in our time the impression which must have been made upon those who heard Jesus speak this parable.

The question had been asked, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" It was not asked in the spirit of earnest inquiry, with a desire for guidance, but for the purpose of controversy and to entrap Jesus into unguarded statements. The reply was one which could not be twisted by the lawyer, "Love God completely and your neighbor as yourself." There was the chance for discussion. The old proverb "Love your friends and hate your enemies" had grown up under the very shadow of this law of perfect love to God and man. "Who, then, is this neighbor whom I should love?" How easy it would have been for Jesus to have said "You should love every one," but how utterly useless it would also have been! So He tells a story. It was a common story, an everyday affair of the Jericho road—traveler, robbers, hurrying priest and heartless Levite, then a chance stranger with feelings of humanity. Reverse the case, and it would have been untrue to nature. Make the wounded man a Samaritan, and he would have died; for if priest and Levite would pass unheeded a suffering Jew quite likely no man of their nation would relieve a traditional enemy. How this must have cut to the quick—a half dead Jew, neglected by the most religious of men, passed with indifference if not impatience, but relieved by a hated, despised Samaritan, a godless alien, and that in the face of peril, at cost and much inconvenience!

There the picture stands to all ages, a masterpiece of drawing and color. How full of light, what shadows, what movement and depth, broad strokes and yet the most exquisite finish! Have you studied it?

Have you learned who is your neighbor? Better still, have you learned how to find neighbors? Best of all, do you yet know how to be a good neighbor? When you have failed to learn it from the robed and titled saint of traditional piety, you may catch it from some humble, unpretentious doer of kindnesses.

A. B. Gillam

Dealer .. In .. General Merchandise

You can easily imagine a a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,

MAPLETON, PA.

FOR BOYS

THE McKAY Common Sense Combination Waist and Hose Supporter places weight of Clothing, including hose, on the shoulders.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall

A Merry May Movement of Modern Merchandise

FOR BOYS

Overalls and Shirts for Boys from 3 years up. Overalls are blue and have the aprons. Shirts come in light or dark patterns, price each 25 cents.

Unequaled in this or any other Store's History.

In direct contrast with the time-worn custom of heralding a special sale at the end of the season, the GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL opens the Spring campaign with a sale of unusual interest to every male resident of Huntingdon and vicinity. Our regularly bought Spring Stock has been considerably augmented by the lucky purchase of a quantity of Men's, Youths' and Children's Suits from an overstocked eastern manufacturer of national reputation, who accepted our low offer and allowed us to select just such fabrics and fashions as we thought best for this community. Of course our judgment in matters of this kind warrants strictly first-class offerings.

MEN'S SUITS in this great sale start at $4.88 and up as high as $16.98. Every suit worth from $2.00 to $5.00 apiece more money.

Youths' Suits, sizes 14 to 19 years, start at $4.00 and up to $15.00. Not a suit among them that is not priced from at least $1.50 to $3.75 below regular selling price.

Children's Suits of all kinds, Vestee Suits for children 3 to 8, from $1.37 up to $6.50.

Boys' Double Breasted Suits, from age 9 to 16 years, start at $1.25 and up to $6.30.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits (coats, vests and pants) from $1.50 to $8.00. Every suit is a bargain and if your boy is needing a suit, now is the time to buy it.

SPECIAL FOR BOYS AND MEN

Blue Serge Suits strictly all wool, double breasted vests, fast colors, $10.00 value for $6.98.

Men's Trousers

Men's good stout working pants warranted not to rip, 89 cents.

Men's good scuff pants in dark or medium colors, $1.25 and $1.00.

Men's Trousers stylishly made of neat and desirable fabrics, worth every cent of $2.75. Sale price $1.98.

Men's Dress Trousers cut in latest fashions, nobby patterns, in all-wool fancy worsteds, checks and stripes, usual $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 kinds. Sale price $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Men's Underwear

Men's Balbriggan erwear, in black, or black with fancy stripes, 50 cents a garment.

Men's blue and brown ribbed underwear, 50 cents a garment.

Balbriggan underwear for stout men, large waist and short length drawers, 50 cents a garment.

Men's very fine French Balbriggan underwear, $1.50 per garment. (These are imported goods.)

Men's Balbriggan under shirts, (short sleeves) 50 cents a garment.

Men's and Boys' underwear in cream and other colors, usual 40 cent goods, our price 25 cents.

Neckwear

Wide end Imperials and English squares, also puffs and tecks in the latest and most popular patterns and colors, 50 and 25 cents.

Band Bows and String Ties of all kinds including the popular Bat Wing Ends, all are fine quality silk and latest paterns. 25 and 50 cents each.

CAPS

Men's and Boys' Caps in Golf and Golf Yacht styles, plaid, checks and plain materirls. 25 and 50 cents.

Also a full line of thin summer caps.

Men's working Caps in black or white, 10 cents.

Men's dark working caps in silk, with leather peaks, plain, silk or all leather, 40 cents and 50 cents.

Hosiery

Men's half hose, polka dots, stripes and solid colors, 15 cents a pair.

Men's very fine silk mixed hose in figured stripe, or dots, 25c.

Bicycle Trousers for Men

At $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 a pair.

Wheelmen's Requisites

Bicycle leggins with fancy elastic tops, 25 and 50 cents.

Leather Belts, all styles and colors, 25 and 50 cents.

Bicycle Caps for both men and boys. All styles 50 and 25 cents.

Stylish Shirts

Silk front shirts, usual 75 cent value, 50 cents.

Silk front shirts with body made of goods to match, $1.00.

Percale and cheviot shirts with white neckbands and cuffs to match, beautiful goods to match, 50 cents.

Nobby Shirts

Manhattan Progress, O. N. S. and other popular makes at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Madras shirts with two collars and cuffs to match, regular 75 cent values are here for 50 cents.

Nobby Hats

Men's stiff hats, the popular Spring shapes and shades—"Martell," and "Premier" and "Reliable" brands from $2.50 to $3.50. Other good stiff hats at $1.50 and $2.00. Soft hats of all kinds are here in neatest spring shapes and colors and at all prices from 50 cents to $2.50.

Rough Rider Hats for the little fellows made in all the popular spring shades, excellent values, 50 cents and $1.00.

Also a full line of STRAW HATS.

Sound business logic prompts us to give our customers and friends such advantages and benefits now as are ordinarily looked for at the end of a season, when the best of the offerings have been picked out. Everybody will be on equal footing in this distribution of Good Clothing and stylish Furnishings. Everything here just as advertised and at advertised prices—nothing more, nothing less—and don't forget.

We give Silverware Trading Stamps with all purchases.

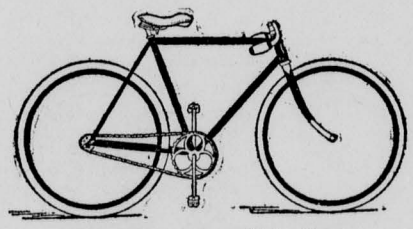
Hugo Mayer's

Corner 4th & Penn Streets

Huntingdon, Pa.

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL

Monarch and Waverley Bicycles



$30.00—Monarch model 84—$30.00

1900 Monarchs, $30, $40, $50, $60

1900 Waverley, $35

1898-1899 Monarchs, M. & W. or Hartford Tires. $20 to $25

1900 Models for Boys and Girls

These wheels are strictly high grade and vary in price according to height of frames

Headquarters for Bicycle Sundries

L. L. PARKER,

MAPLETON DEPOT, - - PENN'A.

—W. S. Musser, Millheim, Pa., saved the life of his little girl by giving her One Minute Cough Cure when she was dying from croup. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grippe, asthma and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

CALL AT

Yocum's Novelty

for what you want in

Shoes, Notions, Novelties, and Candies.

They carry Lowney's Chocolates; also a full line Crinkled Paper, in plain and decorated, for Lamp Shades and Mantel Draperies.

Near Postoffice, HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT SUMMER GOODS

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Latest designs in Percale, Crash and White Lawn, at 50c., 75c. and 95c. (They are models in cheapness.)

SAILOR HATS

(All new this season) at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and 90 cts.

CRASH SKIRTS

(Nicely trimmed and good material) at 60c., 75c. and $1.00.

MEN'S DRESS HATS

Fur Crush, Wool and Straw, at 25c., 35c., 50c. and $1.00.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Wall Paper, &c., at prices that make them bargains.

THIS is your opportunity.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

FIGHTING AT TIEN-TSIN.

Four Thousand Allied Soldiers Repel Attacks of Chinese.

AMERICAN CONSULATE BURNED.

An International Force Sent to the Relief of Tien-Tsin — Sharp Defensive Fighting by the Allied Forces—Chinese Have a Surprising Number of Guns—Li Hung Chang Promises Peace

China (By Cable).—The situation in China continues serious to an alarming degree. It is officially reported from Chee-Foo that Tien-Tsin was under a heavy bombardment with large guns. The foreign concessions were nearly all burned and the American Consulate was razed to the ground. The Russians were occupying the railroad station, but were hard pressed. Reinforcements were urgently needed. The casualties were heavy. The railroad was open from Tong-

MAP OF THE SCENES OF DISTURBANCE IN CHINA

Tau to Ching-Liang-Chung, halfway to Tien-Tsin.

The allied forces, 4000 strong, had sharp fighting to repel the attacks of Chinese at Tien-Tsin. Eight hundred Americans were in action. They apparently formed a part of the supplementary force. The Chinese had a surprising number of guns.

A dispatch from Taku says that an international column consisting of British, Russian and Japanese troops had left Taku for Tien-Tsin.

The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior.

Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Pekin. According to these tales, the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The English Consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Pekin, though precisely what it was is not stated. The officials at the Consulate believe that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled by information from Pekin, and consequently underestimated the difficulties in his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers.

Sheng, Director General of the Telegraphs, wired from Shanghai to the Chinese legations in Europe that the foreign legations in Pekin were safe.

MOVING SOLDIERS TO CHINA.

British Troops Sent From India and Russia Mobilizes Siberian Regiments.

London (By Cable).—It is reported that the British Government will immediately send 1200 marines to China, and possibly 10,000 of the regulars now with General Roberts.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Russian Minister of War, General Kouropatkin has ordered the mobilization of all the Siberian regiments of the line.

Yokohama (By Cable). — Great secrecy is maintained regarding Japan's military preparations. Fifteen large

ADMIRAL SIR E. HOBART SEYMOUR.
(He commands the allied force which left Tien-Tsin to relieve the foreign legations in Pekin.

transports have already been chartered and eighteen warships are mobilizing. Chinese military students are leaving Japan.

Calcutta (By Cable).—Fourteen transports will convey troops from India to China. The Nerbudda and the Palamcotta will sail with the Seventh Bengal Infantry.

FEARFUL ACT OF A MANIAC

He Attacks a Whole Family in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Murders Two Men With an Axe, Injures Two Women and Then Takes His Own Life.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa (Special).—Chas. Mefford, a maniac, killed James Fitzsimmons, fatally injured Jos. Drake, seriously injured Mrs. James Fitzsimmons, slightly injured Miss Kate Fitzsimmons, and then ended his own life a few days ago.

Mefford was twenty-seven years old, and had been insane for several years. He was in the Independence Asylum for a short time two years ago, but escaped and was never returned. He was not considered dangerous.

Mefford darted out of his home about 10 o'clock p. m a raving maniac. He was clad in nothing but a shirt. He was seen two or three times between then and midnight, but the police failed to find him.

Reginald Andrews, janitor of the Old Ladies' Home, was awakened by the crashing of glass just before 5 o'clock in the morning. The next moment Mefford stepped before him swinging a neck yoke.

"Your time has come!" shouted Mefford.

"What time is you mean?" asked Andrews.

"I have murdered one whole family to-night and I am going to kill you and everybody in the home," replied Mefford.

The maniac swung the neck yoke and tried to brain Andrews, who dodged, grabbed the weapon, threw Mefford on the bed, and choked him until he begged for mercy.

Andrews then agreed to give Mefford a bath, a suit of clothes and some breakfast, which apparently satisfied him.

Rushing through the house, Andrews locked the twelve or fourteen inmates in their rooms, notified the police by telephone and ran across the street to the home of Joseph Drake for assistance. Drake dressed, picked up a revolver and started out.

Mefford, carrying an axe, was seen to plunge through a window in the home of James Fitzsimmons, about one hundred and fifty yards away. Mrs. Fitzsimmons screamed and Mefford swung the axe and brought it down toward her head. Her uplifted arm saved her life. Her arm was broken in two places and she sustained a serious scalp wound.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, hearing the screams, ran into the room and grappled with the maniac. Mefford shook him off and sent the axe crushing into his skull.

Dashing upstairs, Mefford attacked Miss Kate Fitzsimmons, inflicting several severe scalp wounds.

When Mefford went down stairs Drake had just entered the house. Drake dropped to his knees to shoot, but there were four empty chambers and each time the hammer came down on one of them.

Then Mefford struck him on the head with the axe. A second and third blow followed and Drake fell. Andrews escaped.

Mefford took Drake's revolver and ran out of the house. After running several blocks he put a bullet into his left breast below the heart. Running on two or three blocks further, he sat down on the curbstone, and, placing the revolver to the centre of his forehead, fired again.

Mefford continued to wave the revolver above his head, but just as a policeman grabbed the revolver from behind Mefford fell dead into the gutter.

Maniac Kills Two Men.

New Orleans (Special).—William H. Robinson a few weeks ago was released from the insane asylum in Jackson as completely cured. He returned to his home in New Orleans and obtained work. All his friends thought he was sound in mind again, but his insanity returned in a most violent form. He shot two men fatally, besides wounding a policeman in one leg. He was about to be lynched by a mob, when Sheriff Klock, with a force of deputies armed with shotguns, rescued him and placed him in prison.

NEBRASKA LOSES TERRITORY.

Armed North Dakota Farmers Change the Course of the Missouri River.

Jackson, Neb. (Special). — An armed band of thirty-two men from South Dakota has cut a channel through Ininger's Neck, or, as it is known on the maps, Bruigher's Bend, in the Missouir River.

The bend is some twenty-five miles around and not more than a quarter of a mile across its neck. The neck is low land, covered with willow and small timber. Residents of the bottoms along the river, east of Elk Point, have always contended that if a channel could be cut through the neck and the river straightened out it would prevent the recurrence of the spring floods which have so frequently overflowed the southwestern portions of Union County.

Another result of cutting through the neck of the bend is to throw thousands of acres of excellent farming land into South Dakota which has been a part of Nebraska.

Died Aged 103 Years.

Mrs. Almira Milligan died at the home of her niece, Mrs. James Edwards, of Alford, Mass., after a life of 102 years and 11 months. She was the wealthiest woman in town. Mrs. Milligan had two husbands, and had been a widow the second time almost forty years

LIVES LOST IN A WRECK.

Washout Near Atlanta, Ga., Causes Horrible Railway Disaster.

VICTIMS CAUGHT IN A TRAP

Local Train Goes Down in a Gulch Near McDonough—Sleeping Car on the End Pins Down the Wreckage — Flames Add to the Disaster—Only Those in the Sleeper Escaped Death.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern Railway ran into a washout one and a half north of McDonough, Ga., and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed. Every person in the train, except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. Thirty-five persons in all were killed.

The list of killed is as follows: William A. Barclay, conductor, Atlanta; J. E. Wood, conductor, Atlanta; J. H. Hunnicut, conductor; J. T. Sullivan, engineer, Atlanta; W. W. Bennett, baggagemaster, Atlanta; T. F. Maddox, cotton buyer, Atlanta; W. J. Pate and twelve-year-old son, Atlanta; H. R. Cressinan, Pullman conductor; George W. Flournay, Atlanta; D. C. Hightower, Stockbridge, Ga.; W. W. Park, Macon, Ga.; Elder Henson, traveling man, supposed to have been from Florida; J. F. Florida, Nashville, Tenn.; W. O. Ellis, bridgeman, Stockbridge; D. Y. Griffith, Superior; J. H. Rhoades, flagman; John Brantley White, fireman; Will Green, extra fireman; W. L. Morrisett, pump repairer; W. R. Lawrence, foreman extra gang; Ed. Byrd, colored, fireman, Atlanta; Robert Spencer, train porter; four unidentified bodies and eight negro section hands.

The wrecked train was a local known as No. 9. It left Macon at 7.10 p. m. and was due in Atlanta at 9.55 p. m. The train reached McDonough on time, 8.50 p. m. A train from Columbus, due to connect with the train from Macon at McDonough, was late and the wrecked train did not wait for it.

The train ran only a mile and a half from McDonough, when without warning it plunged into a washout sixty feet deep and 125 feet wide. Camp's Creek had swollen because of the recent heavy rains and cut out the railroad embankment until the culvert through which it flowed was transformed into a gorge, through which a raging torrent surged. The train, consisting of a baggage car, second-class coach, first-class coach and a Pullman sleeper, was knocked into splinters by the fall. The wreck caught fire in a few minutes after the fall and all the coaches were burned except the Pullman car.

Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car was killed in the accident. Not a member of the train crew escaped. A blinding rainstorm was on. The windows of the coaches were closed and when the passengers went down they were either drowned in the torrent or burned with the wrecked coaches. As the wreck began to go to pieces under the destructive work of the flames and flood bodies floated out and were carried down stream by the current. The storm did not abate in fury. Flashes of lightning added to the steady glow of the burning train. All through the night the rain continued.

The dawn revealed the most disastrous railroad wreck the South has known in many years. An hour after the train's plunge into the gorge several of those who escaped from the wreck walked into McDonough with the news. Parties were organized at once. Nearly the entire male population of the town went to the scene to render assistance to those imprisoned in the wreckage. Little could be done by the rescuers, however, as the fire kept them at a distance.

At daylight the bodies that had floated from the gorge were gathered up. Some of the bodies were terribly burned, while others were crushed beyond recognition. The only means of identification in the majority of the cases were letters and papers in the pockets of the victims in the catastrophe.

Only three ladies were on the train; two escaped. The bodies of the dead were brought to Atlanta. No blame attaches to the railroad, as other trains had passed the spot in safety only a few hours before the collapse.

EIGHT KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Train Carrying Excursionists to a Saengerfest Runs Into a Freight Train.

Green Bay, Wis. (Special).—A northbound passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern Road, loaded with excursionists bound for the Saengerfest in this city, collided with a freight train at De Pere, five miles south of here. Eight persons were killed and thirty-four were injured.

The dead are Edward Kuckie and Lawrence Plank, of Fond du Lac; George L. Lloyd, of Eden; Charles Mierswa, Matt Korcher and Burt Ives, of Oshkosh; Adam Weber and a man from Ashland whose name is unknown.

The accident happened just as the passenger train was pulling into the station. A double-header freight train was backing on to a side track to let the passenger train go by, but had not cleared the main track.

When the two trains came together the first coach, which was a combination smoking and baggage car, was driven through the second coach, where the loss of life occurred. The cause of the accident was the failure of the freight crew to give the passenger train the right of way.

A Man of Action.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is a man of action. His life is all activity, and his mind works with his body—that is, in the heat of affairs and of movement his brain is coolest and works most quickly. His compact, nervy little body is all a reservoir of strength, and you can speak of his physique as you speak of the physique of a giant. He will sit and write for ten days on end, dealing with a multitude of varied subjects—civil, military, covering the enormous range of view of a soldier and an administrator, and then, if the need comes, he will bounce on a horse and ride fifty or sixty miles, tiring lieutenants, whose lives are spent in the saddle. — London Daily Mail.

Shirt Waists in Africa.

Helen Caddick, one of the few white women who have ventured into the heart of Africa, has recently written about her trip from Zambesi to the great lakes—a trip for pleasure.

The cotton blouses or waists which she wore were washed and "ironed" by her native "boy," and the process was extraordinary.

The laundryman first spread a mat on the ground. Next the clothes to be "ironed" were placed on it and smoothed out as well as possible. Then placing a towel or some large cloth over the garment he rubbed his feet back and forth over it until he thought it was smooth enough.

The Student of Spencer and the War.

H. C. Thomson tells in the Cornhill of having traveled some distance in the Transvaal when there eighteen months ago with a young Free State Boer who had spent some time in England at one of the universities. "I have always been a student of Herbert Spencer," he remarked, "and strongly opposed to war, but when the Jameson raid occurred I forgot all about Herbert Spencer and rushed for my rifle."

Toes of Criminals.

A great doctor has studied the fingers and toes of 4500 criminals, and finds a deficiency in the size or number of toes quite frequent among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe, is a condition quite common among criminals.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

We never outgrow our juvenile contempt for the person who runs and tells.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A kiss is never worth more than its face value.

Jell-O, the New Dessert

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The man who agrees with nobody thinks everybody else is wrong.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

When a man is as hungry as a bear he is just about as cross.

PASSING YEARS

Look in your mirror today. Take a last look at your gray hair. It surely may be the last if you want it so; you needn't keep your gray hair a week longer than you wish. There's no guesswork about this; it's sure every time.

To restore color to gray hair use—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

After using it for two or three weeks notice how much younger you appear, ten years younger at least.

Ayer's Hair Vigor also cures dandruff, prevents falling of the hair, makes hair grow, and is a splendid hair dressing.

It cannot help but do these things, for it's a hair-food. When the hair is well fed, it cannot help but grow.

It makes the scalp healthy and this cures the disease that causes dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"My hair was coming out badly, but Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling and has made my hair very thick and much darker than before. I think there is nothing like it for the hair." CORA M. LEA, April 23, 1899. Yarrow, I. T.

Write the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. —NYNU 26

DANGER!

It is a bad custom to take Blue Pill or Calomel, and trust to clearing out of the system by Salts, Seidlitz Powders, etc., etc. You will retain the mercury in the system notwithstanding, to plague you in after years.

Another injudicious system is the free use of carbonates of Soda, Magnesia and of Salts, and the various mineral waters as laxatives. These agents merely act as *washes*, and in many cases cause the formation of concretions in the bladder, ureters, kidneys, gallducts, etc. One of Radway's Pills is as easily swallowed as the most agreeable of these drastic saline washes, and, besides, being free from their objections, no concretions, calculi, stone, or other foreign substances will occur while these Pills are used.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are indeed the most important necessities of every family.

Small—Elegantly Coated—No Taste or Smell

THE ONLY PILLS

Safe to use as a General Medicine.

RADWAY'S PILLS are made from extracts—from new ingredients—entirely vegetable, superior in every respect to the ordinary powders and substances of the commonly advertised Pills. Two of RADWAY'S PILLS will act quicker and with greater safety, and with no pain or griping than half a dozen of the common drastic pills.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

Be sure to get "Radway's."

The Book for You!

If you want **the most complete and practical book of its kind ever published,** send us 25 cents in postage stamps for a copy of this 200-page illustrated book.

It is so plainly written as to be adapted to all classes.

There is no one who can not find in it many things that will be of practical value to him.

It gives the cause, symptoms and best manner of treatment of diseases, and contains a large number of the very best prescriptions known to the medical profession, written in plain language that any one can understand.

THE HOUSEHOLD ADVISER.

A VAST TREASURE HOUSE OF INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.

The farmer or stock owner will find many valuable recipes for treating domestic animals when sick.

There are household recipes from the best professional cooks and housekeepers of experience and ability, every one of which has been tested; also hints on the care of infants, toilet-recipes, etc.

ORDER A COPY TO-DAY.

The information you will obtain from it will be worth many times the small sum paid for the book.

This book will be sent postpaid for

25 CENTS

in Postage Stamps.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 1, "When Is a Nation Safe?" Text, Math. xxi, 33-46.

"The kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof."

A patriotic service is very appropriate at this time. Very few nations have any holiday which resembles our Fourth of July. All have patriotic anniversaries of events of national importance, but the birthday of a nation can rarely be recognized in any such manner as is possible for us by the Declaration of Independence. The matter which we need to emphasize is not so much the valor of the colonists or the oppressions of the mother country, or even the great advantages of republican over a monarchical form of government. In our Young People's societies we should study the lessons of real patriotism. There is much which is unworthy which passes for love of country. Hatred and spite against other governments do not prove one to be a lover of his own nation. There is much spurious patriotism.

National prosperity rests on justice, which is only one form of righteousness. It is godliness applied to affairs of public concern.

Prosperity cannot long exist for any class of people where oppression exists for any other class.

Nations have rights, duties and destinies as truly as individuals. States can commit crimes as surely as persons can, and iniquity is as fatal to integrity in one as in the other. No people can permanently escape punishment for evil doing. As inevitably as forces in the physical world produce results under fixed laws, as certainly as moral penalty follows transgression in the world of moral persons, so surely does political wrongdoing bring disaster and defeat in national life.

In this land, in these days, we need more than ever before to carefully consider the bounds of right and wrong, justice and equity as applied to nations and governments. Each of us has a share in the shaping of the civil life of the community and land. We should be intelligent as to the right ends to be sought and the means for their attainment. Corruption and bribery must be stamped out, but these are only the more glaring of the existing evils. Apathy and inaction in political matters on the part of the educated and financially favored or undue influence and advantage for self are equally bad and need correction.

If we are truly religious, we must study and perform duties to the nation as well as to the church.

A Conference President.

Rev. J. O. Randall, president of the New England Southern Conference League, is one of the prominent young men of the body. He is an Ohioan by birth, a little under 35 years of age, a

REV. J. O. RANDALL.

graduate of the public schools in his native state, Londonderry Normal and Drew Theological seminaries. Two charges in the eastern Ohio conference had more than 500 conversions under his pastorates. He also served as president of Youngstown District League. He was transferred in 1895 to his present conference and stationed at Foxboro, Mass. His present charge is Broadway, Providence. His energy, tact, piety and evangelical push make him an efficient leader and valuable man in the position of president.

Mercy.

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth set the dread and fear of kings,
But mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is enthroned in the heads of kings,
It is an attribute to God Himself,
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this:
That in the course of justice none of us
Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy. —Shakespeare.

Ivy poisoning, poison wounds and all other accidental injuries may be quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is also a certain cure for piles and skin diseases. Take no other. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

SUMMER TOURS TO THE NORTH.

Two Tours to Canada via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Summer of 1900 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two personally-conducted tours to Canada and Northern New York. These tours will leave July 21 and August 11, including Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, occupying fifteen days; round-trip rate, $125.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the Company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges and and carriage hire.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 6-27-2t

FIRE WORKS

-AT-

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

A. B. Gillam

Dealer ..in.. General Merchandise

You can easily imagine a a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,

MAPLETON, PA.

Our newspaper announcements are equivalent to our personal pledge—just as sacred.

UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS

—IN—

Men's, Youths' and Children's

SUMMER CLOTHING

We write for your confidence and our success is measured by your appreciation.

We Make No Misrepresentations

WE tolerate no fraudulent methods, permit no false statements, forbid exaggeration, eliminate misrepresentation and sell our goods for just what they are—the very best values obtainable anywhere. We prove what we say, and only say what we can prove. It's our way of doing. When we tell you a suit is made of all wool material, that's what it is. We are ready and willing to stand by any claim made by our salesmen in behalf of our offering, and we will refund your money for any unsatisfactory purchases. You assume no responsibility; we shoulder that. If you are not a customer, call and become acquainted with our liberal manner of doing business. You'll appreciate what we are doing for those who trade here.

Men's Dressy Suits

$5.00 for Men's good serviceable Suits. Some have double-breasted Vests, other single breasted. Some of them are all wool, and some cotton and wool mixed. Not a suit in this lot that is worth less than $7.50 and most of them are worth more. We will have no more of this kind at this price after this lot is gone. $5.00 while they last.

$7.00 for Men's stylish Summer Suits, nicely made of neat fancy worsteds, cassimeres, stripes, checks and plain black or blue. As good value as you ever saw for the money—$7.00—actually worth $10.00.

$10.00 for Men's Fine Dress Suits, fabrics consisting of light and dark cassimeres and worsteds, blue serge and clay worsted. These are strictly all wool and are excellent value at $10.00. They are worth $13.50.

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS

(sizes 8 to 16 years) as low as $1.00 and up to $5.00, worth from 50 cents to $1.00 each more than the price we ask you.

Vestee Suits

(sizes 3 to 8 years) as low as $1.50 and up to $5.00, every one a bargain and worth 25 and 50 per cent. more money.

Children's Wash Suits

sailor blouse style, made of crash and fancy galatea. Very special value at 50 cents to $1.75.

YOUTHS' NOBBY SUITS

$4.75 for YOUTH'S SUITS, sizes 14 to 19 years, stylishly made of dark mixed or plain black and blue fabrics, considered good value in most stores at $7.00. Our price is $4.75.

$6.75 for YOUTHS' SUITS, sizes 14 to 19 years, fashionably made of strictly all wool cheviots, cassimeres and blue serge, some single and some double-breasted Vests. All tailored in good style and worth $9.00. Our price, $6.75.

$8.75 for YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS, sizes 14 to 19 years, made of the very choicest of foreign and domestic fabrics, tailored in first-class style, and worth every cent of $12.00. Our price only $8.75.

Men's Trousers

Men's good working Pants, usual $1.25 values, at 85 cents.

Men's good scuff Pants, usual $2.25 value, $1.75.

Men's Dress Pants

Usual $2.75 and $3.00 quality, $2.00.

Men's Dress Pants, strictly all wool, usual $4.00 grades, now $3.00.

Men's Extra Fine Dress Trousers, all wool up-to-date fabrics, usual $6.00 to $7.00 kinds, $4.50.

Men's Underwear

Men's Balbriggan underweaa, plain cream colored, pinks, black or fancy stripes, 50 cents each.

Balbriggan Underwear

For stout men. Large waist and short length drawers, 50 cents each. Underwear in plain or mixed colors, 25 cents each.

Jean Drawers

Cord or elastic ends, 25 and 50 cents a pair.

Scribner's Drawers, with elastic seams, 75 cents a pair.

Men's Shirts

Silk Front Shirts for men, all sizes, 50 cents.

Silk Front Shirts with body made to match, $1.00.

Percale and Cheviot Shirts

White neckband and separate link cuffs to match, 50 cents.

Percale Shirts with two separate collars and cuffs to match, 50 cents.

Madras Shirts

Very pretty patterns in the well known "Manhattan," "Progress" and "O. N. S." makes. The very newest and nobbiest patterns at $1.00, $1.50 and up to $3.00.

Hats and Caps

Men's Straw Hats, 25c. to $2.50.

Boy's Straw Hats, 25c. and 50c.

Men's and Boys' Crash Caps, 25c. and 50c.

Men's and Boys' Latest Style Cloth Caps, 25c. and 50c.

Men's Light & Dark Colored Soft Hats, latest styles, 50c. up to $2.50.

Boys' Soft Hats, light and dark colored, 50c. and $1.00.

Leather Belts

Latest styles for Men and Boys, 25c. and 50c.

Overalls

Hamilton, Carhart & Co., union-made Overalls, 75c. a pair; also the Erie Overalls, with or without apron, well made with loose side pockets, 50c. a pair.

Hosiery

Men's Half Hose in fancy stripes or figures, polka dots and plain colors, 15c., 25c. and 50c. a pair.

Men's Heavy Working Hose, 5c., 10c. and 15c. a pair.

Neckwear

English Squares in wash goods, suitable for Ladies or Gents, 25c. String Ties in wash goods at 10c and 25c a dozen.

Batwings in silk or wash goods at 10c., 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

Band Bows and Shield Bows in light colors, 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c. each.

Bicycle Hose

In plain black or colors, also with fancy colored elastic tops, 25c and 50c a pair.

We always have a full line of Trunks Satchels, Telescopes, and Suit Cases. All kinds and all qualities and plenty of each to choose from.

Silverware Stamps Given with all Purchases.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

COR. 4TH & PENN STS., HUNTINGDON, PA

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
E. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, E. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Stage - Route

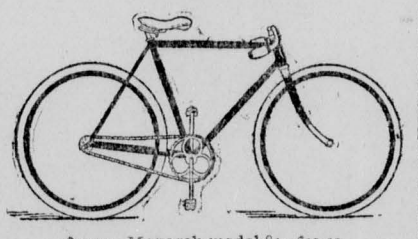
—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

Monarch and Waverley Bicycles



$30.00—Monarch model 84—$30.00

1900 Monarchs, $30, $40, $50, $60

1900 Waverley, $35

1898-1899 Monarchs, M. & W. or Hartford Tires, $20 to $25

Headquarters for Bicycle Sundries

L. L. PARKER,

MAPLETON DEPOT, - - PENN'A.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT SUMMER GOODS

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Latest designs in Percale, Crash and White Lawn, at 50c., 75c. and 95c. (They are models in cheapness.)

SAILOR HATS

(All new this season) at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and 90 cts.

CRASH SKIRTS

(Nicely trimmed and good material) at 60c., 75c. and $1.00.

MEN'S DRESS HATS

Fur Crush, Wool and Straw, at 25c., 35c., 50c. and $1.00.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Wall Paper, &c., at prices that make them bargains.

THIS is your opportunity.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 27, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.50	12.25	4.30
Washington...	10.00	.....	7.20	7.45	10.00	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.50	8.45	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	...	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown. ...	...	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown....		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc..	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	r5.42	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"1" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....	2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona..... 4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood..... 4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone 5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham . 5.08	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ... 5.25	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton. 5.51	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.01	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....6.17	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal... ..7.02	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown7.17	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport.....7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville 8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville. 8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 5[illegible] Altoona 6 1[illegible], Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.00, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 11.55	11.55	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40	
Wahg't'n 1.00	1.00	*4.10	8.15	10.55	4.05	7.44	
Phila.....11.48	11.52	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25	
New York 2.13	2.13	*6.03	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.10 p.m., Washington 8.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 1—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—When is a nation safe?—Deut. xxvi, 1-11. (A patriotic service.)

The topical reference is found among the statutes and judgments which through Moses God gave to Israel to observe to do when they should come into the land which he should give them. The immediate reference is to the presentation of the first fruits, but in a broader sense we can apply the passage to the national life of Israel in its relation to God, and can learn from a study of this reference some of the vital and essential elements of a safe nation.

1. A nation to be safe must believe in God as the true source of national life and prosperity. National faith is as essential to national safety as individual faith. The Jews fervently believed in God as a nation, and they also believed that God gave them the land which was their national home. The nation that does not believe in God will not fear and serve God. Our faith, as a nation, in God should be specially strong. We cannot doubt that He has given this land and all its blessings to us any more than Israel could doubt that Canaan was the gift of God.

2. A nation, to be safe, must acknowledge God as the author and preserver of national life and blessings. We must not only believe, but acknowledge, our faith to the world. In presenting the first fruits the worshiper was to say, "I profess this day unto the Lord thy God that I am come unto the country which the Lord sware unto our fathers for to give us." So we should profess our national faith in God to all the nations of the world. By word and deed the nations should be made to know in whom we believe. A public acknowledgment of faith is a constant safeguard against apostasy. A professed faith is not so easily broken as an unacknowledged faith.

3. A nation, to be safe, must live for God. It must consecrate its first and best fruits to Him who is the ruler of nations and kingdoms. It must not only believe in God as the King of Kings and confess its faith, but must also practice it. God has a destiny for every nation as for every individual. It should be the aim of every nation to discover its divine destiny and then to zealously carry the will of God into effect. In carrying out such a principle every nation must stand for those principles which are pleasing to God—for righteousness, justice, charity and unselfishness. The national life must aim for the moral and spiritual uplift of the people of the nation and also for the people of the world. There is no safety in a national life that disregards the great truths and principles which God has established as the foundations of prosperous and successful nations.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Use the United society's special programme or arrange one that will emphasize patriotism.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ez. vi, 8-10; Neh. ii, 1-5; Ps. xxxiii, 10-22; Prov. xiv, 34; Jer. xxix, 7; Math. xvii, 24-27; xxii, 15-21; Mark xii, 13-17; Rom. xiii, 7; Heb. xi, 8-16.

Confidence In the Church.

Once more the faith of honest men is governed by confidence in facts and fair conclusions from established promises. The church, which is a defender of the faith, must be fearless as to its basis and its divine forces. Let men doubt it on either point and it has ceased to command them. The despite of one honest man for any trick or trade in the tactics of the church management to retain its prestige is the beginning of its fall before the distrust and discontent of the world's jury of common sense. Their confidence is not won by emotional efforts and mystic utterances. The church that fails to show itself as brave in private as its public speech and as confident of itself before the mirror and the microscope as in its own church assemblies will lose its hold on the people. They are saying today, "Are you afraid of your basis, unwilling to face your own scholars on matters of fact?" And the people pass on—whither?—Evangelist.

To Cure Low Spirits.

Take one ounce of the seeds of resolution, properly mixed with the oil of good conscience; infuse into it a large spoonful of the balsam of patience. Distill carefully a composing plant called "others' woes," which you will find in every part of the garden of life growing under the broad leaves of disguise. Gather a handful of the blossoms of hope, sweeten them properly with a sirup made of the balm of Providence, and if you can get any of the seeds of true friendship you will then have the most valuable medicine that can be administered. But you must be careful to get the seeds of true friendship, as there is a weed which much resembles it, called self interest, which will spoil the whole composition. These ingredients, well mixed and faithfully taken, soon complete the cure.—Selected.

A true life is a silent preacher, but it is an eloquent and a persuasive one.

—The Chinese ask "how is your liver?" instead of "how do you do?" for when the liver is active the health is good. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for the liver and bowels. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Dignity In the Pulpit.

The pulpit is not a place for amusement. Such things disgrace the church and lower the dignity of the preacher. Seriousness, solemnity, dignity and good common sense are prerequisites for the man of God who speaks to dying men. Men and women ordinarily go to church for comfort, consolation and encouragement. They prefer to have their consciences keenly aroused and their hatred to sin and their love for righteousness awakened to the point of appreciation of the evil of the first and their love for the other intensified. All this cry about separation from and lack of sympathy for the poor is the veriest trash. Here and there some one may wish to exclude the poor from the magnificent church of which he is a member, but he in no sense interprets the minds of a vast majority of his fellow members. The church of today is the best friend the poor man has, and the wonder is he does not know it.—Philadelphia Methodist.

Hanson Place church, Brooklyn, has the largest membership in Methodism. The class meeting is a power there. All departments are powerfully manned. It is demonstrating that the need in a great city is not altogether a longer pastoral term, but a deeper lay interest and consecration. This church has been served by some of the ablest pastors in the denomination and has had great revivals under several, but no pastor has made the church nor been indispensable. Pastors may come and pastors may go, but the church goes on—growing. Consecrated laymen are needed in solving the problem of city evangelization more than permanent pastorates. Hanson Place has been noted for strong and efficient laymen.

Sweet Hour of Prayer.

In a world where there is so much to ruffle the spirit's plumes, how needful that entering into the secret of His pavilion, which will alone bring it back to composure and peace. In a world where there is so much to sadden and depress, how blessed that communion with Him in whom is the one true source and fountain of all true gladness and abiding joy. In a world where so much is ever seeking to unhallow spirits, to render them common and profane, how high the privilege of consecrating them anew in prayer to holiness and to God.—Richard Chenevix Trench.

Consideration of Others.

Tender and considerate thoughtfulness of others is one of the most valuable of all the Christian graces. Gentleness, gentlemanliness, gentlewomanliness—note how well the two go together. Manliness and gentleness, womanliness and gentleness. Gentleness is one of the most manly and womanly things in the world. A boor may be a more craven coward by far than the most perfect gentleman or lady. In the late war some of the "dudish" regiments, made up of "gentlemen," did the very best work.—Christian Standard.

Too Little Activity.

It is now discovered that the decrease of members and conversions comes from too much contemplation and devotion and too little activity. Further investigation will show that real devotion and good deeds are always joined together, and where one is lacking both are. It is the devoted people that are stirring things. It is those who contemplate God and self and sinners who are working.—Christian Standard.

Innocence.

One source of spiritual strength is the consciousness of innocence; that motives are sincere, thoughts clean, desires pure. Tennyson is not always to be followed, but forceful is the statement of his Sir Galahad, "My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure." The blood of Jesus Christ alone cleanses, purifies the heart.—Episcopal Recorder.

Longing.

Of all the myriad moods of mind
That through the soul come thronging,
Which one was e'er so dear, so kind,
So beautiful as Longing?
That thing we long for, that we are,
For one transcendent moment,
Before the Present, poor and bare,
Can make its sneering comment.

Still through our paltry stir and strife
Glows down the wished Ideal,
And Longing molds in day what Life
Carves in the marble Real.
To let the new life, we know,
Desire must ope the portal;
Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul immortal.

Longing is God's fresh heavenward will
With our poor earthward striving;
We quench it that we may be still
Content with merely living.
But would we learn the heart's full scope
Which we are hourly wronging,
Our lives must climb from hope to hope
And realize our longing.

Ah, let us hope that to our praise
Good God not only reckons
The moments when we tread His ways,
But when the spirit beckons,
That some slight good is also wrought
Beyond self satisfaction,
When we are simply good in thought,
Howe'er we fail in action.

—James Russell Lowell.

—All who suffer from piles will be glad to learn that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will give them instant and permanent relief. It will cure eczema and all skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

WM. REED & SONS

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Friday and Saturday, June 29 and 30

AND

Monday and Tuesday, July 2nd and 3rd.

3 Doz. Ladies' Cold Percale Shirt Waists $1.00, reduced to 50 cents.
8½ Doz. Ladies' Cold Percale Shirt Waists $1.00, reduced to 75 cents.
2½ Doz. Ladies' Cold Percale Shirt Waists $1.50, reduced to $1.00.
6 Doz. Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists $1.00, reduced to 75 cents.
2½ Doz. Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists $1.25, reduced to 75 cents.
2 Doz. Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists $2.00, reduced to $1.50.

All the above are new this year's goods and the best styles.

10 White Waists for Ladies (last year's styles) $1.25 and $1.50, reduced to 50 cents.

The cold, wet, backward spring effected the sale of the above and they must go at these prices.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors
—and—
Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap,
Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

—Small in size and great in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills that cleanse the liver and bowels. They do not gripe. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
122 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The BEST The REST The TEST

The best RANGE for the people of Huntingdon County to buy is the

Dockash

because it saves from 25 to 50 per cent. of fuel. The rest of the Ranges lack in one important feature, viz: The oven ventilation. This oven cannot be excelled in baking. The test of the *Dockash Range* is in having

Over 1,000 In Use

in Huntingdon and vicinity, and everyone praises its beauty, economy, durability and cheapness in price. Examine it at my new store.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Tinsmith,
Penn Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Two doors west of First National Bank.

Has Endured For Centuries.

At Constantinople the mosque of St. Sophia was built in the tenth century, and the mortar which was used in its construction was mixed with musk. Since then kingdoms have risen and fallen, dynasties have flourished and perished, but throughout the ages the scent of musk has remained in the mosque of St. Sophia, without ever having been renewed.

Average English Reigns.

The average duration of the reign of English monarchs for the last 600 years has been twenty-one years.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only, sent Free, postpaid, sealed, to any male reader mentioning this paper; 6c. for postage. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, the Gold Medal Prize Treatise, the best Medical Book of this or any age, 370 pp., with engravings and prescriptions. Only 25c., paper covers. Library Edition, full gilt, $1.00. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country. Write to-day for these books; keys to health.

Sixty-two new silk factories were established in the United States last year.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

It's the rich people who usually give poor excuses.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Portland is the largest prison in England. Nearly 2000 convicts are located there.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Last year sixty-seven officers were placed on the retired list of the United States Army.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The one vice that all men are addicted to is advice.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Boston Clearing House was established in 1856.

Uncle Sam uses the best of everything. Uncle Sam uses Carter's Ink. He knows.

In 1503 the first English shilling was minted. It bore the King's image.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The Fire Department of Chicago has ninety-eight steam fire engines.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The State of Washington furnished over 500,000 tons of coal to California last year.

TO WOMEN WHO DOUBT.

Every Suffering Woman Should Read this Letter and be Convinced that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Cure Female Weakness.

"I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhœa and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. After a time I concluded to try your medicine and I can truly say it does all that you claim for it to do.

Ten bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend your medicine to all my sex, for I know if they follow your directions, they will be cured."—MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE D. N. Wilt, Sams, Ky., says Frey's Vermifuge is the best worm destroyer I have ever found. Please send me some right away. Mrs. B. C. Synan, Gordonsville, Va.: I find Frey's Vermifuge the very best one I have ever used. I write you direct as I cannot find it in the stores, and I must have this kind and no other. W. E. Fowler, Amesbury, Mass., says: Please send one bottle of your Frey's Vermifuge—cannot get it here. At druggists or by mail for 25 cents. **E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.**

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE NOMINEES.

McKinley and Roosevelt Unanimously Chosen Republican Standard Bearers.

CONVENTION IN DETAIL.

Details of the Three Days' Republican National Convention in Philadelphia —The Ticket Selected by Acclamation — Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Nominated McKinley For President, and Young, of Iowa, Presented the Name of Roosevelt For Vice-President — No Others Placed Before the Convention —Scenes Attending the Naming of the Ticket—National Committee Organizes

Philadelphia (Special). — The standard bearers unanimously chosen to lead the Republican hosts by the National Convention, which was held in the Convention Hall, at the National Export grounds, are William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice-President. President McKinley was unanimously renominated, the roll call of States showing 926 votes in his favor, the full votes of the delegates present. Governor Roosevelt was unanimously nominated, receiving 925 votes, the entire number of delegates, less one, his own vote not being recorded. The President's name was presented by Senator Foraker, and Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Thurston, Governor Mount, of Indiana, J. W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, and George Knight, of California, made seconding speeches. Lafayette Young, of Iowa, nominated Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President, and Marshall J. Murray, of Massachusetts, J. M. Ashton, of Washington, and Senator Depew made seconding speeches. Great demonstrations of enthusiasm greeted the nominating speeches and the announcement of the result. When Senator Foraker had presented the name of President McKinley there was a scene rarely equaled in any convention. The delegates cheered for a quarter of an hour, seized their banners and marched to the platform, where they sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and generally gave vent to their enthusiasm. After the usual vote of thanks the convention adjourned sine die.

The convention was in session three days. The temporary organization was effected on the first day, the permanent organization was effected and the platform adopted on the second, and the nominations were made on the third.

The first session of the convention was called to order by Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The Rev. J. G. Bolton opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Senator Hanna made a speech of welcome to the delegates. Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, was introduced as temporary chairman.

Senator Wolcott, in his speech, reviewed the record of the party. He prophesied extension of American commerce in China, unless counsels of fear prevail, and declared the Democracy had been effectually routed. He pledged the party to prompt action in curbing harmful trusts, to an American interoceanic ship canal and to relief from the War Revenue act. He praised McKinley's course, defended the Porto Rican and Philippine policy, and declared that four years of Republican administration had made the nation's credit unassailable throughout the world.

When Mr. Wolcott concluded he read a long list of secretaries and officials previously agreed upon. Former Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, seconded the nominations of the various officials announced, and they were elected unanimously. The usual routine motions relating to the rules and the formation of committees were then adopted, and the convention plunged into the long process of calling the roll of States for lists of officers of the various delegations. The convention adjourned at 3 o'clock until noon the following day.

Temporary Chairman Walcott called the convention to order on the second day. The Rev. Charles M. Boswell opened the proceedings with prayer. Fifteen surviving delegates of the first Republican convention, called at Pittsburg forty-four years ago, were then presented to the convention, and were received enthusiastically. They carried the American flag used in that convention, and another standard bore the legend "National Fremont Association, Republican Party, Organized February 22, 1856, at Pittsburg, Penn."

Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, read the report of the committee, which was adopted unanimously.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then presented the committee's report, which was adopted. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was named for permanent chairman, and the other temporary officers were made permanent.

Senator Lodge, in his speech, reviewed the issues of the day. He said the gold standard had been firmly established, and as the result of our war with Spain Cuba was free. He said the party would maintain the protection policy, revive the merchant marine, establish civil government in the Philippines, and stimulate the expansion of our trade, especially in the Far East.

Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then presented the platform to the convention. The platform was adopted unanimously.

The roll of States was then called for the names of those appointed by the different delegations to serve as members of the National Committee and as vice-presidents of the convention.

The convention adjourned at 3 o'clock until noon the following day.

On the third and last day Permanent Chairman Lodge called the convention to order at 10.30 o'clock in the morning. The band ushered in the session with the National Anthem and Archbishop Ryan delivered the opening invocation.

Under the order of unfinished business former Senator Quay withdrew his resolution proposing a reduction in the representation of the Southern delegates, which was offered at the previous session. The Southern delegates rose in a body and cheered wildly the withdrawal of the proposition.

Mr. Lodge then advanced to the front of the platform, and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced: "Under the rules, nominations for the office of the President of the United States are now in order."

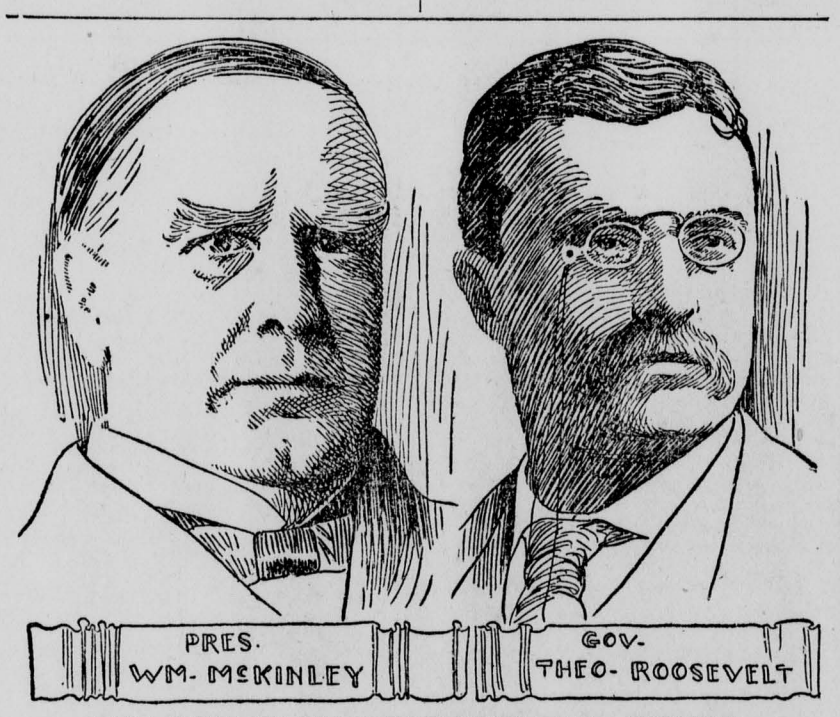
There was a momentary shout, which the Chairman punctured with "the State of Alabama is recognized."

A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood on his chair, and by prearrangement answered:

"Alabama yields to Ohio.'

This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating McKinley as the Republican candidate for President. Amid a tumult of applause Senator Foraker went to the platform and when quiet was restored began to speak. First he thanked Alabama for its courtesy in yielding the floor, but he attributed that courtesy to the overwhelming popularity of the candidate. Briefly, Senator Foraker adverted to the record of the President in peace and in war as one of the most remarkable in history.

When Senator Foraker concluded there occurred a remarkable demonstration. Every one stood and waved and yelled. Standards were wrenched from their places and borne aloft with umbrellas; great plumes of red, white and blue formed a tempestuous sea of color. The delegates then marched in solid ranks to the platform, with standards, plumes, banners and flags.



THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

THE OPERATORS' ROOM.
(Accounts of the proceedings of the convention were instantly telegraphed to all parts of the country.)

After the demonstration had continued seven minutes the Ohio delegation moved up the aisle, while all the other State delegations, bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the hall. The demonstration lasted just fifteen minutes.

Governor Roosevelt was recognized and amid great cheering he advanced to the platform to deliver the seconding speech. Governor Roosevelt's argumentive style kept the audience en rapport with him, for he was given the closest attention by the vast audience. As the Governor left the platform he was accorded an ovation, and when quiet was restored the Chairman recognized Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, for a speech seconding the nomination of the President.

The Senator pictured the President as a soldier in many a hard-fought field, a statesman in the halls of Congress, and as a President directing the destinies of a nation—"our President now, our President to be again."

Senator Lodge then recognized John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, who arose to also second the nomination on behalf of the South. George Knight, head of the California delegation, was then recognized and in an effective speech he voiced the sentiments of his State.

"Vote, vote," came from the delegates as Mr. Knight concluded, but the Chairman stilled the outcry and recognized Governor Mount, of Indiana, who, in behalf of the Hoosier State, seconded the nomination of McKinley.

At 12.37 the vote began. All the States cast their vote for McKinley, and the tally clerks quickly made the official summary and handed it to the Chairman. Mr. Lodge took the paper, and advancing to the front of the stage, said:

"The total vote cast is 926. William McKinley has received 926 votes. It is a unanimous vote, and the Chairman declares that William McKinley is your nominee for the Presidency for the term beginning March 4, 1901."

The delegates were pretty tired by the time the McKinley nomination and its attendant enthusiasm had taken place, but after a brief interval Chairman Lodge restored order and introduced Colonel Lafe Young, of Iowa, who withdrew the name of Representative Dolliver and presented that of Roosevelt. He was followed by Michael J. Murray, of Massachusetts, who surrendered for Secretary Long and seconded the nomination.

J. M. Ashton, of Washington, a young-loking delegate, made the next seconding speech. As he closed, Governor Roosevelt bent forward and whispered something to Mr. Odell, and the two laid hold of Senator Depew and forced him to his feet. A shout at once went up from all sides for "Depew, Depew!" The Senator mounted the platform and then plunged into a speech withdrawing Woodruff's and seconding the nomination of Roosevelt.

When Arkansas was called the noise was to great to enable anybody to hear more than the vowels sound as the clerk read the names and figures. New York cast only seventy-one votes, and was recorded as "One not voting"—Roosevelt himself.

At the conclusion of the roll call, 925 votes for Roosevelt were announced, and he was declared nominated.

Mr. Lodge was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Notification for McKinley, and Mr. Wolcott for Roosevelt.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Lodge and Mr. Wolcott for their able services as presiding officers were unanimously adopted, also thanks to Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, for the hospitality of the city, and to all officials of the convention.

This closed the work, and at 2.14 on motion of Senator Payne, of New York, the Republican National Convention of 1900 adjourned sine die.

THE REPORTERS' PLATFORM.
(Five hundred newspaper men described the proceedings of the convention.)

McKinley Gets the News.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—When word came over the wires to the White House just before 1 o'clock p. m. that President McKinley had been renominated by acclamation, the President took the little slip of paper on which was written the expected message and went immediately to the private parlor of the mansion to tell Mrs. McKinley what the convention had done.

Hanna Will Manage the Campaign.

Philadelphia (Special).—The National Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the convention. Senator Hanna was nominated and re-elected chairman for the next four years. The headquarters of the National Committee will be established at Chicago and New York, as in the campaign of 1896.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Philadelphia (Special).—Following is the platform, in part, which was adopted unanimously by the Republican National Convention:

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement, and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The commission issued by the people in the last national election to the Republican party to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures, a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value, has been faithfully executed. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied.

The American people, sustained by the Republican administration, have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of National aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. The quick and signal triumph of our forces on land and sea bore tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "A New Birth of Freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

The administration of William McKinley is indorsed. President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

Allegiance is renewed to the principle of the gold standard, and confidence is declared in the legislation establishing the gold basis by the Fifty-sixth Congress. Steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver is declared.

The necessity and propriety of honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions is recognized, but all conspiracies and combinations intended to create monopolies are condemned, and such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses is favored.

Faith in the policy of protection to American labor, by which industries have been established, diversified and maintained, is renewed. The associated policy of reciprocity is favored, as well as a more effective restriction of cheap labor from foreign lands.

The danger of our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign shipping is pointed out, and the necessity of national defence in the event of war is urged as a motive for legislation which will enable us to regain our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

Liberal pension laws and their liberal administration are favored.

Public improvements looking to the permanent improvement of the roads of the country are carefully approved.

Extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified is favored.

Home rule and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma are indorsed.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt to the sum of $40,000,000. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

The construction, ownership and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States are favored.

The efforts of the Administration to secure the open door in China are commended.

The creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries is recommended to Congress.

The reorganization of the United States Consular Service is demanded.

President McKinley's policy in regard to the Samoan difficulties, whereby every American interest was safeguarded, is especially commended.

The part taken by our Government in the Peace Conference at the Hague is approved, steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine is asserted, and the hope that an honorable peace may soon prevail in South Africa is expressed.

In accepting, by the Treaty of Paris, the just responsibilities of our victories in the Spanish War, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Best of All Books—The Bible's Divine Origin Upheld—Fulfilled Prophecies of the Old Testament Prove Its Emanation From God.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the great conflict now raging in Europe, as in this country, between Christianity and agnosticism Dr. Talmage has taken a decided stand, and in this sermon declares his unwavering belief in the divine origin of the Scriptures; text, Matthew vii, 16, "Do men gather grapes of thorns?"

Not in this country. Not in any country. Thorns stick, thorns lacerate, but all the thorns put together never yielded one cluster of Catawba or Isabella grapes. Christ, who was the master of apt and potent illustration, is thus setting forth what you and I well know—that you cannot get that which is pleasant and healthful and good from that which is bad. If you find a round, large, beautiful cluster of grapes, you know that it was produced by a good grapevine, and not from a tangle of Canada thistle. Now, if I can show you that this Holy Bible yields good fruit, healthful fruit, grand fruit, splendid fruit, you will come to the conclusion it is a good Bible, and all the arguments of the skeptic against it when he tries to show it is a bad book, will go overboard.

Do men gather grapes of thorns? Can a bad book yield good results? Skeptics with great vehemence declare that the Bible is a cruel book. They read the story of the extermination of the Canaanites and of all the ancient wars and of the history of David and Joshua, and they come to the conclusion that the Bible is in favor of laceration and manslaughter and massacre. Now, a bad book will produce a bad result, a cruel book will produce a cruel result.

You have friends who have been in the habit of reading the Bible a great many years. Have you noticed a tendency to cruelty on their part? Have you ever heard any of them come out and practically say, "I have been reading the story about the extermination of the Canaanites and I am seized upon with a disposition to cut and slash and maul and pinch and murder and knock to pieces everything I can lay my hands on?" Have your friends in proportion as they become diligent Bible students and disciples of the Christ of the Bible, shown a tendency toward massacre and murder and manslaughter? Has that been your observation?

What has been the effect upon your children of this cruel book? Or, if you do not allow the book to be read in your household, what has been the effect upon the children of other households where the Word of God is honored? Have they as a result of reading this cruel book gone forth with a cruel spirit to pull the wings off flies and to pinion grasshoppers and to rob birds' nests? A cruel book ought to make cruel people; if they diligently read it and get absorbed with its principles that cause must produce that effect. At what time did you notice that the teachings of this Holy Bible created cruelty in the heart and the life of George Peabody, of Miss Dix, of Florence Nightingale, of John Howard, of John Frederick Oberlin, of Abbot Laurence? Have you noticed in reading the biography of these people that in proportion as they became friends of the Bible they became enemies to humanity? Have you not, on the contrary, noticed that all the institutions of mercy were established, or, being established, were chiefly supported by the friends of this book? There is the hospital in war time. There are twenty Christian women. They are binding up wounds, they are offering cordials, they are kneeling down by the dying, praying for their departing spirits. Where does the cruelty crop out? They have been reading the Bible all their lives. They read it every morning; they read it every night; they carry it under their arm when they go into the hospital.

Again, infidels go on and most vehemently charge that this Bible is an impure book. You all know that an impure book produces impure results. No amount of money could hire you to allow your child to read an unclean book. Now, if this Bible be an impure book, where are the victims? Your father read it—did it make him a bad man? Your mother read it—did it make her a bad woman? Your sister fifteen years in heaven died in the faith of this gospel—did it despoil her nature? Some say there are 200,000,000 copies of the Bible in existence; some say there are 400,000,000 copies of the Bible. It is impossible to give the accurate statistics. But suppose there are 200,000,000 copies of the Bible abroad, this one book read more than any twenty books that the world ever printed, this book abroad for ages, for ages, for centuries—where are the victims? Show me 1000; show me 500 victims of an impure book; show me 100 despoiled of the Bible; show me fifty; show me ten; show me two; show me one. Two hundred million copies of an impure book, and not one victim of the impurity. On the contrary, you know very well that it is where the Bible has the most power that the family institution is most respected.

Again, agnostics go on still further, and they say the Bible is a mass of contradictions, and they put prophet against prophet, evangelist against evangelist, apostle against apostle, and they say if this be true how, then, can that be true. Mr. Mill, who was a friend of the Bible, said he had discovered 30,000 different readings of the Scriptures and yet not one important difference out of 30,000, only the difference that you might expect from the fact that the book came down from generation to generation, and was copied by a great many hands. And yet I put before you this fact to-day—that all the Bible writers agree in the four great doctrines of the Bible.

What are these four great doctrines? God—good, kind, patient, just, loving, omnipotent. Man—a lost sinner. Two destinies—one for believers, the other for unbelievers. All who accept Christ reaching that home and only those destroyed who destroy themselves, only those who turn their back upon Christ and come to the precipice and jump off, for God never pushes a man off; he jumps off. Now, in these four great doctrines all the Bible writers agree. Mozart, Beethoven, Handel, Hadyn, never wrote more harmonious music than you will find in this perfect harmony of the Word of God, the harmony in providence and in grace.

You must remember also that the authors of the Bible came from different lands, from different ages and from different centuries. They had no communication with each other, they did not have an idea as to what was the chief design of the Bible, and yet their writings, got up from all these different ages and all these different centuries, coming together, make a perfect harmony in the opinion of the very best scholars of all lands. Is not that a most remarkable fact?

Again, infidels vehemently charge that the Bible is an unscientific book. In a former discourse I showed you that there was no collision between science and revelation, and I went from point to point in the discussion. But now let us have authority in this matter. You and I cannot give the forty or fifty or sixty years exclusively to the study of science that some men give. Let us have authority in this matter.

Who says there is a collision between science and revelation? Well, Herbert Spencer, Tyndall, Darwin. They say there is a discord between science and revelation. But I will bring you names of men who have found a perfect accord between science and revelation, men as much higher in intellectual character above those whom I have mentioned as the Alps and Mount Washington and the Himalayas are higher than the hill back of your house, Herschel, Kepler, Leibnitz, Ross, Isaac Newton. My friends, we are in respectable company when we believe in the Word of God—very respectable company.

Now, I might, as infidels have failed to prove that the Bible is a cruel book, that the Bible is an impure book; that the Bible is a contradictory book, that the Bible is an unscientific book—I might move a nonsuit in this case of Infidelity, the plaintiff, against Christianity, the defendant, but I will not take advantage of the circumstances, for when the skeptic goes on to say that we are a gullible people, when he goes on to say, as he often does, that the greater the improbability the more we like to believe it; when he goes on to say that the Bible is made up of a lot of manuscripts, one picked up here and another there, and another from some other place, and that the whole thing is an imposition on the credulity of the human race, I must reply to that charge.

The Bible is made up of the Old Testament and the New Testament. Let us take the New Testament first. Why do I believe it? Why do I take it to my heart? It is because it can be traced back to the divine heart just as easily as that aisle can be traced to that door and that aisle to that door.

Jerome and Eusebius in the first century and Origen in the second century, and other writers in the third and fourth centuries gave a list of the New Testament writers just exactly corresponding with our list, showing that the same New Testament which we have they had in the fourth century, and the third century and the second century and the first century. But where did they get the New Testament? They got it from Irenaeus. Where did Irenaeus get it? He got it from Polycarp. Where did Polycarp get it? He got it from St. John, who was the personal associate of the Lord Jesus Christ. My grandfather gave a book to my father, my gave it to me, I give it to my child. Is there any difficulty in tracing this line?

On communion day I will start the chalice at that end of the aisle, and the chalice will pass along to the other end of the aisle. Will it be difficult to trace the line of that holy chalice? No difficulty at all. This one will say, "I gave it to that one," and this one will say, "I gave it to that one." But it will not be so long a line as this to trace the New Testament. It is easier to get at the fact. But you say: "Although this was handed right down in that way, who knows but they were lying imposters? How can you take their testimony?" They died for the truth of that book. Men never die for a lie cheerfully and triumphantly. They were not lying impostors. They died in triumph for the truth of that New Testament.

Besides that, you must remember that this book has been under fire for centuries, and after all the bombardment of the skeptics of all the centuries they have not knocked out of this Bible a piece as large as the small end of a sharp needle. Oh, how the old book sticks together!

Unsanctified geologists try to pull away the book of Genesis. They say they do not believe it. It cannot be there was light before the sun shone, it cannot be all this story about Adam and Eve, and they pull at the book of Genesis, and they have been pulling a great while, yet where is the book of Genesis? Standing just where it stood all the time. There is not a man on earth who has ever erased it from his Bible.

And so the infidels have been trying to pull away the miracles, pulling away at the blasted fig tree, at the turning of the water into wine, at the raising of Lazarus from the dead. Can you show me a Bible from which one of these miracles has been erased?

How marvelously the old book sticks together! All the striking at these chapters only driving them in deeper until they are clinched on the other side with the hammers of eternity.

And the book is going to keep right on until the fires of the last day are kindled. Some of them will begin on one side and some on the other side of the old book. They will not find a bundle of loose manuscripts easily consumed by the fire.

When the fires of the last day are kindled, some will burn on this side, from Genesis toward Revelation, and others will burn on this side, from Revelation toward Genesis, and in all their way they will not find a single chapter or a single verse out of place. That will be the first time we can afford to do without the Bible.

What will be the use of the book of Genesis, descriptive of how the world was made, when the world is destroyed? What will be the use of the prophecies when they are all fulfilled? What will be the use of the evangelistic or Paulne description of Jesus Christ when we see Him face to face?

But I do not think we will give up the Bible even at that time. I think we will want the Bible in heaven. I really think the fires of the last day will not consume the last copy, for when you and I get our dead children out of the dust we want to show them just the passages, just the promises, which comforted us here in the dark day of interment, and we will want to talk over with Christians who have had trials and struggles, and we will want to show them the promises that especially refreshed us. I think we shall have the Bible in heaven.

Oh, I want to hear David with his own voice read, "The Lord is my shepherd;" I want to hear Paul with his own voice read, "Thanks be unto God that giveth us the victory;" I want to hear the archangel play Paul's march of the resurrection with the same trumpet with which he awoke the dead! O blessed book, good enough for earth, good enough for heaven.

Dear old book—book bespattered with the blood of martyrs who died for its defense, book sprinkled all over with the tears of those who by it were comforted! Put it in the hands of your children on their birthday; put it on the table in the sitting room when you begin to keep house; put it under your head when you die. Dear old book! I press it to my heart; I press it to my lips.

"Where shall I go?" said a dying Hindoo to the Brahmitic priest to whom he had given money to pray for his salvation. "Where shall I go after I die?" The Brahmitic priest said, "You will first of all go into a holy quadruped." "But," said the dying Hindoo, "where shall I go then?" "Then you shall go into a singing bird." "But," said the dying Hindoo, "where then shall I go?" "Then," said the Brahmitic, "you will go into a beautiful flower." The dying Hindoo threw up his arms in an agony of solicitation as he said, "But where shall I go last of all?" Thank God this Bible tells the Hindoo, tells you, tells me, not where I shall go to-day, not where I shall go to-morrow, not where I shall go next year, but where I shall go last of all!

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 1.

Subject: Jesus Walking on the Sea, Matt. xiv., 22-33—Golden Text: Matt. xiv., 33—Memory Verses, 25-27—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

22. "And straightway." The time had come for instant action. "Jesus constrained." Commanded. The disciples seemed unwilling to go and leave Him alone. By the exercise of direct authority He compelled them to embark. "Unto the other side." Towards Capernum and Bethsaida. John 6: 16, 17; Mark 6: 45. "While He sent the multitudes away." The multitudes would not leave while the disciples were present.

23. "Apart to pray." He was conscious that a solemn and awful crisis of His day on earth was come, and by communing with His heavenly Father He would nerve His soul for the stern work of the morrow, and the bitter conflict of many coming weeks. There on the desolate hilltop, in that night of storm, He could gain strength and peace and happiness unspeakable. "Evening was come." About six o'clock. From verse 25 we see that He must have remained in the mountain, alone with His God, far into the night.

24. "In the midst of the sea." The ship in the sea is a striking emblem of His church in the world. Not infrequently do the waves and the winds of strong persecutions come against the church. The ship is safe in the sea so long as the sea does not get into the ship; and so the church is in the world a mighty power for good, but when the world gets in the church it begins to sink.

25. "In the fourth watch." The Jews had four watches, or periods of the night. The first watch was from six to nine o'clock; the second, from nine to twelve; the third, from twelve to three; and the fourth, from three to six in the morning. It was therefore between the hours of three and six in the morning that Jesus apeared to them. They had toiled nearly all night. "Jesus went unto them." He will always go to His disciples when they are in trouble, and are laboring against the waves. "Walking on the sea." He thus shows His unlimited power. Here are three miracles in one. First, though at a distance He knew the distress of His disciples. Second, He found them out on the lake and probably in the midst of darkness. Third, He walked upon the water.

26. "Saw Him." At last, in their worst extremity, they saw a gleam in the darkness, and an awful figure, and a fluttering robe, and One drew near them, treading upon the ridges of the sea, but seemed as if He meant to pass them by; and they cried out in terror at the sight, thinking that it was a phantom. "Cried out." Little things will frighten us in a storm. When without are fightings, within are fears. Even the approaches of deliverance are sometimes the occasions of trouble.

27. "Straightway." Christ is anxious to allay our fears now, instantly, as He did theirs. "It is I." Nothing but the voice they knew so well could, under such circumstances, have given them comfort and courage. Those who are grievously tossed with difficulties and temptations require a similar manifestation of His goodness. When Christ proclaims Himself in the soul, all sorrow and fear and sin are at an end.

28. "If it be Thou." Or, "since it is Thou." There was no doubt expressed here. Peter knew it was Jesus. "Bid Me come." Peter's fault lay in the words "bid me," which betray an ambitious and over-confident desire to outdo and outdare the other disciples. That Peter's faith was sincere is seen (1) from the fact that in dependence upon Jesus he left the boat, and (2) when he was sinking he called on Him for aid.

29. "Come." Sometimes the answer is come in order that we may know our weakness and have out pride of wisdom brought low. The Lord knew that Peter's faith would fail him, but He said, Come, if thou desirest to make the experiment. "Walked on the waters." He walked on the water, but he was upheld by the divine power of Jesus Christ, not by the water.

30. "The wind boisterous." So long as Peter kept his eye on his Lord he could tread the boisterous waves in perfect safety; but as soon as he began to look at their blackness, and consider the depths beneath him, "he was afraid." His faith failed, his courage staggered, and, in the hurry of his thoughts, he was seized with a sudden terror. "Beginning to sink." It was not the violence of the wind or the raging billows which endangered his life, but his littleness of faith. Christians are upheld, as they are saved, by faith. Peter cast away his confidence, which we are exhorted not to do. Heb. 10:35. When we "draw back" the Lord has no pleasure in us, and we begin to sink. "Lord, save me." This prayer was a model in many respects. 1. It was direct. 2. It recognized the divinity of Jesus. Peter would have had no confidence in Christ's ability had he not known He was more than a mere man. 3. It was personal. 4. It was short. If Peter had prayed as many people do to-day he would have been many fathoms under water before he came to the point of asking to be saved. 5. It was earnest and came from the heart; he was going down; in another moment he would have perished. Prevailing prayer is born of necessity.

31. "Immediately." Christ will never permit a soul to sink that is earnestly calling for help. "His hand." His hand is a strong hand, a sure support. "Little faith." This was a gentle rebuke. Faith may be true and yet weak. Peter had faith enough to bring him upon the water, but not enough to carry him through the billows. We should not consider so much the danger to which we are exposed as the power of Christ by which we are upheld. The test may be great, but God's grace will be sufficient in every case. "Doubt." Why? what reason had you for doubting? Had I not told you to come? and did you not make the first part of the journey in safety? and was I not right here by your side to preserve you? Wherefore didst thou doubt?

32. "The wind ceased." This was another miracle. All they needed was Christ on board. The storm was over and immediately they were "at the land whither they went." This was still another miracle. When Christ comes into the soul He brings peace and a calm with Him.

33. "They that were in the ship." The sailors who were present as well as the disciples. "Came and worshipped." They were deeply impressed with the many manifestations of His divinity. The day, and night, too, had been full of proofs that He was the Son of God. The day before He had miraculously fed the multitude, and had healed their sick; and now one miracle follows another in such quick succession that they cannot restrain themselves, but, in a "rapture of wonder, devotion and reverence," they fall at His feet and openly declare, "Thou art the Son of God." "Of a truth." The fact is established beyond any possibility of there being a mistake.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Saved From Tar and Feathers.

Policeman Thompson rescued Barney O'Neil from a band of nearly 100 white caps, who were carrying the man to a field at Williamsport to tar and feather him. The regulators had sent O'Neil notice that he must desist in his visits to an aged colored woman. They pulled a bag over his head and a half-dozen of the men started to carry him to a field nearby, where a bucket of tar and feathers had been prepared. His cries of murder brought Officer Thompson, who, with drawn pistol, forced the men to release O'Neil. No arrests were made.

Terrible Death of a Farmer.

Farmer Benjamin R. Landis was carried a quarter-mile on the cowcatcher of a locomotive, and when the train was stopped he was dead, his skull having been fractured. He was returning to his home with a four-horse team, and at the Pleasure road crossing, near Lancaster, the lead horses were struck by a freight train. One horse was killed and the second so badly hurt that it died in a few minutes. Mr. Landis was thrown a great distance in the air and in his descent fell on the cowcatcher.

Shot Into the Depths of a Mine.

A terrible accident occurred at the Gates shaft of the American Coke Company, near Masontown, a few days ago. Engineer Leroy Dickenson stepped into the bucket to descend when it broke loose and fell 230 feet, with Dickenson clinging to it. Earl Pitty and Frank Proctor, colored, were working at the bottom of the shaft and could not escape. The bucket fell on them with frightful velocity, crushing them to death. Dickenson was thrown against the rocky side on his head and his skull fractured.

Hunting Dog Attacks Child.

A vicious hunting dog attacked four-year-old Jessie Tobias while she was playing in her parents' yard, at Mount Carmel, and sank its fangs above the child's eyes, inflicting a deep wound and disfiguring her face horribly. The mother, hearing screams, ran to the rescue. Despite the weakened condition of her arm, which was broken several days before, she caught the brute and unlocked his jaws. The girl was bleeding profusely when a physician arrived to cauterize the wounds.

Saw Sliced His Head in Two.

Cyrus Laubach, of Lower Saucon, was the victim of a terrible accident in his saw mill that resulted in his death. A circular saw, two feet in diameter, broke while it was rapidly revolving, and a flying section of it cut through the unfortunate man's skull, slicing off almost the entire right side of the head from the right cheek bone to the middle of the crown. Mrs. Laubach found her husband dying, with his brains scattered about on the floor of the mill.

Lancaster's Richest Woman Dead.

Miss Catharine Haldeman Long, only daughter of the late Judge Henry G. Long, is dead, at Lancaster, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was the wealthiest woman in Lancaster County, leaving an estate of $600,000. Her father in his will provided for the establishment of an asylum for indigent women above the age of forty-five years, and there is a well-founded belief that the greater part of Miss Long's large estate will be given to endow this asylum.

Poison Came From the Roof.

For several months the members of the family of Farmer William Taylor about two miles south of Shippensburg, have been strangely afflicted. All have been sick, wasting away, Mr Taylor being reduced almost to a skeleton. The doctor at last thought to have the drinking water from the cistern analyzed, and found it contained lead in large quantities. The poison had come from a new tin roof on the house, which had been painted with red lead.

An Octogenarian Walker.

Miss Nina Miller, an octogenarian inmate of the York County Almshouse, concluded the remarkable feat of walking from York to Baltimore, a distance of sixty miles, and back. The old lady started from York over a week ago to see John Dusman, the son of a former friend and neighbor. She was six days on the road and spent one day at Dusman's house.

Wiley Gets His Old Brigade.

Formal announcement is made at National Guard headquarters at Harrisburg of the assignment of General John A. Wiley to command the Second Brigade, in place of General Charles Miller, who retires. General Wiley was the brigade commander before the Spanish-American war.

Convicts Led Guards a Chase.

While a party of prisoners were working outside the county prison at Lancaster two of them, Charles Schied and Charles Matinuetta, both serving sentences for robbery, bolted. The guards pursued and after a short chase recaptured both men and returned them to jail.

Must Pay For His Love Affair.

Judge Bittenger, at York, refused a new trial in the breach of promise case in which Bank Teller Sakemiller was ordered to pay $2000 damages. Sakemiller contended that the plaintiff did most of the courting, and declared that the payment of the $2000 will bankrupt him.

In Jail For a Lie About Age.

Thomas Gilmore, convicted of false swearing in order to get a marriage license, at Norristown, was sentenced to thirty days in jail. He swore that his intended bride was of legal age, when, as a matter of fact, she was not.

RAIN.

There is nothing that sounds better,
When I lie in bed at night,
Than to hear the rain a-pelting
When I know the farm is right;
Than to hear the lukewarm splashes
That would fairly sprout a stone,
And I get up in the morning
Just to see how things have grown.

I don't go much for thunderstorms,
They're apt to lodge the grain,
My taste is for the steady,
Pouring, downright, all-day rain
That spoils the small potatoes,
Because it makes them grow
Till they nudge and say "Roll over"
And bulge out of the row.

I own I like to idle
When I do it for a shower
That earns more in a second
Than I can in an hour;
For it's good to sit and listen
To the seeds a-pushing through
And besides, there's always choring
For the hired man to do.

—New York Sun.

HUMOROUS.

Borrowell—See how it is raining. I'm glad I took an umbrella this morning. Wigwag—Whose did you take?

Smith—Every Englishman is willing to bear arms for his country. Brown—Yes and every Scotchman is willing to bare legs.

Tommy (reading the foreign news)—Pop, what's a lady-in-waiting? Tommy's Pop—I suppose it's another way of saying old maid.

"I wrote that girl three letters asking her to return my diamond ring." "Did you get it?" "Finally she sent me a don't worry button."

Jones—I don't want to have anything to do with Skinnum. He's a bad egg. Smith—Gracious! And he has just told me he was broke.

Gladys—Dorothy scarcely ever goes out now. Blanche—Disappointed in love? Gladys—No; she's making a fad of devotion to her family.

Smith—What a happy woman your wife is. Jones—Yes; I've noticed that it makes a woman cheerful when she's got the upper hand of a man permanently.

Young Harduppe won the love of one
Of Milyuns' pretty daughters,
And since she is his better half
He's moved to better quarters.

Blobbs—Bighedde is something of a genius, isn't he? Slobbs—He's a veritable terrestrial incendiary. Blobbs—Eh? Slobbs—I mean he's destined to set the world on fire.

"And what does the story of the prodigal son teach us?" asked the teacher. "It teaches us how to get the fatted calf," was the prompt reply of the bad boy at the foot of the class.

Hoax—I fell from a trolley car today and I tell you I don't think anything more embarrassing could have happened to me. Joax—Well, if you had fallen under the car I think you would have felt more cut up about it.

"He used to be a traveling salesman, I understand, but is in business for himself now." "No; he was, but he failed last week." "You don't say?" "Yes; you see, he couldn't get out of the habit of padding his expense bill, and he simply robbed himself."

"Mr. Fitz." said the great man, "how is it you never sent your collector for that little bill of mine?" "Really," replied the Chesterfieldian tailor, "I never dun a gentleman." "But suppose he dosen't pay?" "If he dosen't after a reasonable time I conclude he's no gentleman, and then I sue him."

Queer Freaks of a Kitten.

A very remarkable cat, resident in Dorchester, is thus described to me: "Is it not unusual for cats to amuse themselves with water? Our little kitten likes nothing better than to play in water. He constantly upsets a pan of water in his efforts to catch the elusive bubbles. He has a great fancy for olives; also for malt. He has to be fed by hand, as he will touch nothing otherwise. He will persist in concealing small articles under rugs, and plays hide and seek with much intelligence. He is pure Maltese and possesses a fine curly tail. He seems to have something of a watch dog's quality, for when he hears footsteps approaching the room he draws himself up to his full height and growls until satisfied that it is all right."—Boston Transcript.

Strange Effects of Ruby Light.

From investigations made at the factory of Lumiere, at Lyons, it has been ascertained that continuous working under a ruby light has a curious effect upon the workmen. It produced a certain amount of buoyancy and excitability, but by substituting a dark green light it was discovered that the workmen were much less inclined to conversation and frivolity, and that in the evening they were much less fatigued than formerly.

More to the Point.

Daughter—Frank said something to me last night.

Mother—I hope it was apropos.

Daughter—It was more, mamma. It was a proposal.

The British Houses of Parliament are partly lit by 40,000 electric lamps, a number which is being constantly increased.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Richard Chilcott and son, Hugh, visited her mother Saturday and Sunday.

A. W. Wright and wife visited Aunt Katy Foust Sunday and Monday, finding the old lady quite well.

Misses Carrie Swope and Blanche Smith visited friends in Hare's and Smith valleys recently, taking in the picnic at Latta Grove.

Harper Swope, having completed the junior course at Millersville and passed the examination by the state board, returned home last week.

Messrs. Benson, Moore & Green drove 126 head of sheep from this valley to Mill Creek last Saturday. They were consigned to New York.

Sherman McClain's milch cows left their bed and board on last Wednesday a week. Sherman spent most of the time hunting them but all of no avail. Last Friday they came home of their own accord.

Pine Grove people were treated to two sermons last week by Elder Alderton, of Virginia, one by Rev. Smith, of Cassville, and two on Sunday by a man claiming to be an evangelist and having attended Mr. Moody's school.

In conversation with an intelligent gentleman the question of news, or items, came up. The gentleman referred to another gentleman who said that whatever people would talk about was news. If persons would generally take this view we would get hold of many items that are missed.

LATTA GROVE.

A. W. Pheasant is having some work done on the roads.

Bruce Smith is able to walk out but is not able to work.

Israel Quarry is making hay. The hay crop in this section will be very short.

Robert Smith has returned home from a bicycle tour which embraced Gettysburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. He made the trip from Harrisburg, via Reedsville and the "Big" valley, a distance of over one hundred miles, in one day.

The picnic at this place last Saturday was largely attended. By noon there were nearly a thousand persons on the ground. At two o'clock Dr. Hamilton delivered an address which was followed by addresses by Rev. Dillen, of Three Springs, and Samuel J. Shoop, of Chicago. Large delegations were present from Huntingdon, Lewistown and other places. The net proceeds of the refreshment booth amounted to $36.32. It was a pleasant day and all seemed to enjoy the occasion.

CASSVILLE.

Our citizens are making arrangements for a good time on the Fourth. Ground near the Seminary has been cleared and seats for one thousand persons furnished. A committee of ladies have a fine program arranged. E. Bruce Hyssong has secured a band and drumcorps. The parade at 10 o'clock will pass through the principal streets. At 1.30 o'clock the races will begin. The G. A. R. will have ice cream, cake, lemonade, etc., for sale. In the evening the festival will be continued and a grand display of fireworks will be given. Everybody come.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Seventh Annual Meeting Held in the Reformed Church, Huntingdon.

The seventh annual convention of the Huntingdon County Christian Endeavor Union was held in the Reformed church, Huntingdon, June 13th and 14th.

Convention convened at 2.30 P. M., June 13th, and opened with a song and praise service led by the president, Rev. Stephen Traver, which, although not largely attended, was much enjoyed. After the song service, the convention proceeded with the regular topics and business of the day.

Mr. C. C. Brewster, of Huntingdon, delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Brewster in his very pleasant manner welcomed the visiting Endeavorers to the church, to the town and to the homes of the friends who were to entertain them. He said that he hoped that they would return to their homes with a renewed interest, and leave with us a desire for greater things in the Master's service.

Miss Alice Hagerty, of Waterstreet, responded to the address of welcome. She assured the Endeavorers of Huntingdon that they did expect to carry away with them many blessings, and not only come into closer touch with the Master but to have the Master come into closer touch with them. That unless they could carry away with them the blessings sought, their coming together would be in vain,

Mrs. Mary Kyper, of Mount Union, read an excellent paper on the "History of the C. E. Movement." Mrs. Kyper carried the Endeavorers back to the time when Dr. Francis E. Clark organized the first society in the Williston church, Portland, Maine. The success of this society led Dr. Clark to publish his article, "How One Church Cares for Its Young People," and sometime later he published a similar article. These created widespread interest and like societies began to multiply. She referred to the growth of the society each year, and to the conventions held up to the present time. On March 27, 1884, the first Junior Society was formed. In 1885 the good news came that the movement had reached foreign countries. She referred to Dr. Clark's journey around the world in 1892 in the interest of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Clark was met with a most hearty welcome, and the result of his trip was the formation of many new societies of Christian Endeavor. We rejoice in the growing friendliness of Christians throughout the world. The Society of Christian Endeavor is not, and is not to be, an organization independent of the church. It is the church at work for and with the young, and the young people at work for and with the church. In all that we do and say, let us bear this in mind and pray for the fullest co-operation of pastors, church officers and members in carrying on our work. It is God's blessing that has made the C. E. movement what it is to-day.

The remainder of the forenoon was taken up with a business meeting, and assignment of delegates to their places of entertainment. The evening session was held in the Presbyterian church and opened with a praise service, led by Rev. P. A. DeLong.

The convention sermon was preached by Rev. Charles H. Slinghoff, of McConnellstown. The theme of his sermon was, "Imitators of Christ." Acts 4, a clause of the 13th verse. "They took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus."

The power of the grace of God is marvelous on mankind when we remember the same Peter who lately followed his Master afar off is now boldly preaching salvation in no other name save that of Jesus. The Scribes and Pharisees could not discover his boldness and power until they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. He treated the text under four heads.

1st. What it is to imitate Jesus. He should imitate Jesus in boldness. Christ dealt out honest truth; He never knew the fear of man. In humility, He ought to forget caste, degree and rank in Christ's church.

2d. When should Christians be this? An idea in the world that persons ought to be very religious on Sunday but it does not matter what they are on Monday. At all times and in every place let the Christian be what he professes to be. Imitate Christ in public. A great part of our lives is spent in public. Live the life of Christ in your homes. Home life can discern real character. In your secret life, when no eye seeth you except the eye of God, be like Jesus.

3d. Why should we imitate Jesus? For our own sakes, for the sake of honesty, for the sake of happiness, for the sake of religion. The child of God who does not live up to his profession injures the gospel more than the laughing infidel or the sneering critic. For the sake of Christ. "If ye love me, keep my commandments." So shall the world know that ye have been with Jesus.

4th. How to imitate Him. You must know Christ as your Redeemer before you can follow Him as your example. Study Christ's character. But the Bible has become an almost obsolete book with some Christians. There are so many periodicals and magazines that we are in danger of neglecting to search the Scriptures. Seek more of the spirit of God. The way to become Christ-like, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Immediately after the sermon, a reception was given to the delegates present in the chapel adjoining the church.

Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, June 14th, and opened with a devotional service led by Mr. Miles Shenefelt, of Hawn's Bridge, who took his lesson from the 17th chapter of St. John.

Another short business meeting was held at 9.20, at which time reports of new societies and committees were heard.

The subject, "Steadfastness in Religious Duty," was to have been taken up by Rev. C. H. Love, but owing to his absence Rev. B. C. Shaw, of Huntingdon, was called to discuss the topic. He urged steadfastness. Christian Endeavorers must meet obstacles and hindrances with steadfastness, and not to be discouraged. Other appropriate remarks were made on this subject.

A free parliament in committee work was conducted by Rev. B. C. Shaw. The following questions were discussed:

What should the Lookout Committee do?

Whom should the Lookout Committee recommend for active members?

What should be done with active members who do not take part in the prayer meetings?

How can a Lookout Committee do effective work?

How can a program be arranged to include all active members and give the associate members something to do?

Is it a good idea to rotate officers and committees?

What is the relation of the pastor to the society and committees?

How should a business meeting be conducted?

Rev. Shaw closed the parliament by saying that good suggestions had been offered, but we must not expect to go home and put into practice all these suggestions without first asking the blessing of the Lord upon our work and lives.

After the appointment of several committees by the president, convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

Convention convened at 2 P. M.

Miss Fannie Knode, of Alexandria, conducted a Junior praise service in which a number of Alexandria Juniors took part. The meeting consisted of a number of songs, Scripture reading, prayer, a paper on Junior work and a recitation, closing with the Mizpah benediction.

Rev. Charles Roads, of Philadelphia, made an address on the "Power of Prayer and Bible Study." He said communion with God was the main thing of life. Christians should be ashamed to devote but a few minutes of each day to a matter of so great importance, and to give the larger portion of their time to matters that count for naught. A true Biblical prayer should consist of four elements —adoration, thanksgiving, submission and supplication.

Benjamin Summers, of Huntingdon, conducted a free parliament in Junior work. Two of the leading questions discussed were: "How can we get into the Junior society children who do not belong to the Christian homes?" and "Is the Junior society Helpful to the Senior?"

Miss Josephine L. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, gave a very interesting talk on the Junior work. Almost every Christian can recall a moment in his or her life when some impression was made which was the turning point toward a better life. She told how she, when a child, listened to a number of children of her own age singing, "O Happy Day That Fixed My Choice," and wished that she could sing and feel as they did. She prayed and in a little while she, too, could sing with the same joy. A child must be interested in the stories of the Bible. She divided the Bible into different divisions with a bookmark of the colors of the rainbow. This bookmark was very appropriate because the rainbow was a sign of promise, and the Bible is a book of promises. The most critical period in a child's religious life is when it leaves the primary department and enters the senior, for there the work is beyond the grasp of these little people. The Junior department covers this period, and there the child receives instruction suited to its age and gains strength to overcome the timidity to speak and pray in public. Miss Baldwin's remarks were full of suggestions that will prove very helpful to both Junior and Senior Endeavorers.

The following officers were nominated and elected: President, Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D., Mount Union; vice president, Rev. P. A. DeLong, Huntingdon; secretary, C. E. Hooper, Huntingdon; treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Appleby, Mount Union; Supt. good literature, Miss Minnie Patton, Huntingdon; Supt. Junior work, Miss Fannie Knode, Alexandria.

Adjourned to meet at Mount Union in June, 1901.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On July 6 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Reading Altoona, Bellfonte, Lock Haven, Shamokin Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, and Williamsport, and principal intermediate stations, and stations on the Delaware Division, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, to Chautauqua, N. Y. Special train will start from Harrisburg at 11.35 A. M. Connecting trains will leave Philadelphia 8.40 A. M., Washington 8.45 A. M., Baltimore 8.55 A. M., Altoona 7.15 A. M., Wilkesbarre 7.30 A. M., Lock Haven 11.25 A. M. Round-trip tickets, good to return on regular trains not later than August 4, will be sold at the rate of $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other stations.

Passengers from Atlantic city, Bridgeton, Vineland, Clayton, N. J., and stations on the Delaware Division will use trains to Philadelphia on day preceding date of excursion.

For specific rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent. 6-27-2t

—Reports show that over fifteen hundred lives have been saved through the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Most of these were cases of grippe, croup, asthma, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia. Its early use prevents consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton borough school district for the year ending June, 1900.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of school fund.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$576 81	
" 5 per cent. on $140.67	7 02	
" refunding order	7 36	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 8 72
" 5 per cent. off 329.55 for prompt payment		16 48
" 3 per cent. for collecting $329.55		9 89
" 5 per cent. for collecting $238.54		11 93
" Treasurer's receipts		544 17
	$591 19	$591 19

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of school fund.

DR.

To amount from 1898-99	113 31	
" " from Collector	544 17	
" state appropriation	704 41	
CR.		
By vouchers		1161 83
" 2 per cent. as treasurer of $1161.83		23 24
Balance Dr.		176 82
	$1361 89	$1361 89
Balance in Treasury	$176 82	

Secretary's report of Mapleton borough school district for year ending June, 1900.

No. of schools, 4; No. of teachers, 4; average salary of male teachers, $36.25; average salary of female teachers, $30.00; No. of male scholars, 73; No. of female scholars, 64; average daily attendance, 100; per cent. of attendance, 92; No. mills laid, 5; amount levied, $566.

FINANCES.

DR.

To balance on hand at last settlement	$113 31	
" state appropriation	704 41	
" amount from Collector	566 00	
CR.		
By teachers' wages		927 50
" " " for attending institute		33 13
" repairs		57 64
" text books		20 24
" supplies		30 61
" fuel		34 94
" Collector's fees		21 82
" Treasurer's fees		23 24
" other expenses		45 76
" Secretary's salary		12 00
Balance in treasury		176 82
	1383 70	1383 70

A. M. PARKER, Secretary. J. G. Hicks, President.

We, the undersigned auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, certify that we have examined the accounts of the collector and treasurer of the Borough school fund and the above is a true and correct copy thereof to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Witness our hands and seals this 11th day of June, A. D., 1900.

L. L. PARKER,
J. L. HETRICK,
A. B. BAKER,
Auditors.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

Candy! Candy!

Before you buy your Christmas Candy, see my line.

Fresh ... Mixed Candy

At only 7 cents per pound.

Also at 10c, 12c and 15 cts per lb.

FINE MIXED,

In pound boxes, from 20 cts. up.

Special prices to schools or Sunday schools.

A full line of

Lowney's Chocolates,

the best made.

Restaurant and Bakery.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. H. WELKER, Proprietor

JUNIATA HOUSE.

Livery and Feed Stable in connection. Rates reasonable.

Also, proprietor Mapleton Meat Market.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, PA.

A Grade Buggies, long distance axle,	*$55*
A Grade Spring Wagon, 2 seats,	*55*
A Grade Spring Wagon, 3 seats,	*75*
One-horse Farm Wagon, double bed, spring seat, 2 brakes,	*31*
Two-horse Farm Wagon, double bed, spring seat, 3 brakes,	*59*
Sewing Machines,	*16*
Cook Stoves, (warranted)	*$11 to 21*

Freight paid to your station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS, CLAY PARK, THREE SPRINGS, PA.